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#### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GLANCING at the proceedings of the past week, one is irresistibly tempted to quote from the Latin grammar. Satis eloquentia, sapientia parum, may fairly be taken as the motto of the thousand and one speakers who have recently discoursed unexceptionable plantitudes to their admiring constituents. When in ancient times it was reported that an ox had spoken, the Roman Senate met in the open air, and expiatory sacrifices were offered to avert the evil omen. Nowadays things have changed, and not unfrequently the British Senate is called upon to atone beneath a fretted roof for the foolish outpourings of bucolic orators less sapient than their own oxen. The latest examples of Parliamentary oratory transplanted to the provinces must, however, be admitted to be unusually favourable. Nothing, for instance, could greater caution; but, as a friend of humanity, he could be in better taste than Earl Russell's address to his not refrain from giving shape to this horror of slavery,

hospitable entertainers at Newcastle. With becoming modesty he ascribed to his honoured colleages, Earl Grey and Lord Durham, the largest share of the distinction he might justly have claimed for himself as the chief apostle of free trade, religious toleration, and popular franchise. On foreign affairs he was naturaly compelled, as a Minister of the Crown, to observe some reticence, but it was easy to perceive that the national pulse met with a sympathising beat in his own bosom. The noble Earl dwelt in fitting terms on the brightening prospects of Italy, and evidently regretted the impossibility of a Protestant State interfering between the Head of the Catholic Church and the consolidation of the Italian kingdom. On the subject of the disastrous rupture of the United States he was compelled to express himself with still

and his fears for the future prosperity of a people so nearly allied to ourselves. Nor has Newcastle alone been favoured with an exhibition of Ministerial wisdom and eloquence. The most finished orator of the day has charmed the ears and won the hearts of the people of Liverpool, as with copious illustrations he showed that art is never so successful as when modelled upon nature, and that the most wonderful inventions of man find their prototype in the works of the Creator. Is it required to lay pipes under deep and wide waters, the engineer turns for instruction to the shell of the lobster. Is there a tunnel to be driven far below the bed of a mighty stream, there is no better teacher than the humble earthworm. Is there an island to be joined to the mainland, it is a human bone that suggests the idea of a tubular bridge. The wing of a bird foreshadows the oar, the wing of a hawk furnishes the outline of a wheel, and a pig's snout first shows



the husbandman how to turn up the clods and admit air and moisture to the soil below. In all this there was nothing very novel, except that it should be a Chancellor of the Exchequer who could talk so well on popular science and give new point and force to ancient truths.

Then at Southampton we find the ever-young, ever-brilliant Premier avowing the errors of past times, renouncing the sweets of patronage, and upholding the popular maxim that the best man should win. Man, he said, was not a mere bottle, that he should be filled with knowledge, as it were, to the mouth, and then as suddenly emptied. Under the most adverse circumstances something will still cling to him; and though, in after life, he may forget much of the details he has "crammed" for any particular examination, he will never entirely lose the power of investigation, comparison, and generalisation which he then for the first time essayed-

You may break, you may ruin, the vase if you will, But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

The chief danger, indeed, to be apprehended from injudicious cramming is the undue growth of self-consciousness and the reception of an idea that little remains to be attained. To guard against this fatal fallacy Lord Palmerston, with characteristic humour, told a pleasant anecdote of Mr. Harvey Combe, a shrewd observer of his fellow-men. Some one had acknowledged to him that he "didn't know" something or other which was asked of him. "You don't know!" sar-castically replied his interlocutor. "I tell you what, my friend, what you don't know would make a very large book." The wisest philosophers have always been the first to discover their own ignorance, and, like Newton, have recognised how very insignificant are the pebbles they have so painfully picked up on the shores of the Ocean of Truth.

It is needless to attach much importance to the after-dinner speeches at North Walsham and at Worcester, though the majority of the speakers appear to have acquitted themselves in a creditable manner. Lord Wodehouse would improve the cottages and raise the pay of farm labourers, while Sir John Pakington urges the justice and expediency of granting long leases to tenants who have intelligence and capital to improve their farms. An Earl Dudley may forget himself, or a blunt soldier like General Windham may be guilty of a solecism; but the one is pardoned for his support of the opera and the other for his personal bravery at the Redan. At least they have, both of them, many redeeming qualities; and, though the Earl may be too hasty in stigmatising the prudence of the Federalists as "blackguard cowardice," he would probably pause before he uttered against his worst enemy such a sweeping anathema as has lately fallen from the lips of the self-styled Vicegerent of Christ upon earth. "Songez." said Voltaire, "songez que les fanatiques sont plus dangereux que les fripons. On ne peut jamais faire entendre raison à un energumène; les fripons l'entendent." A tissue of misstatements and exaggerations; the Papal Allocution is only sincere when it whines for alms to be squandered on an impious ambition and the prolongation of misery and discord.

Meanwhile, the Emperor of the French continues to lavish an ostentatious hospitality on Royal guests. Unlike the Saxon King of early English history, he cannot yet enjoy the gratification of being rowed in his barge by maimed and conquered princes, but at least he can laugh in his sleeve at the deluded dupes who hope to avert his designs by shooting pheasants at Compiègne and showering ribbons and crosses on mushroon courtiers. "Aide toi et le ciel t'aidere," was Mr. Laing's advice to the Lancashire manufacturers, and none better can be offered to the Sovereigns of Continental Europe

What is to be said of the liberalising Government of Alexander II. of Russia, which closes the University of St. Petersburg because students love too meet in their library and discuss literature and human progress? Sentinels at the class doors and tickets of admission certainly savour more of the Tartar of the fifteenth century than of the European of the present day. A more significant fact is the proclamation of a state of siege at Warsaw, and the fraternisation of the pobility and peasantry. If the Poles should heartily unite for one more desperate effort to recover the freedom of their fatherland it will be scarcely possible for the Russian Government, in the present state of public opinion, to coerce them by force or continue to rule them by a military despotism. Besides, the Emperor has evidently quite work enough on his hands within the boundaries of "holy Russia," where a revolution, if not actually imminent, is ready to break out on the slightest provocation. Poland's resurrection may be nearer at hand than the most sanguine would have dared to hope only two short years ago.

#### THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

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The operations of the Metropolitan Railway have now made such progress that we may already begin to look forward to the completion of the scheme, and, notwithstanding the apparently insurmountable difficulties which have attended the realisation of the proposed plan, it would seem that no doubt existed in the minds of the originators, who from the first were confident of success. It will be remembered that at the very outset the chief obstacle which met them was the great quantity of water which had to be drained from the lines and works, and that this was accomplished by means of headings and pipes leading into such sewers as lie at a sufficiently low level. This was at the western portion of the line, which passes through gravel and sand, while the eastern portion, from Euston-square to Ray-street, Clerkenwell, passes almost entirely through the London clay, and the interference with drains and sewers was so considerable that it would have occasioned a serious difficulty, since in the eastern portion the outlet sewers pass over the railway. There was, however, in this case, a total absence of water. From the end of Ray-street the line passes into that large vacant space lately the property of the Corporation of London, and

the whole of this will be appropriated to the erection of warehouses and machinery for loading and unloading the enormous quantities of goods likely to be sent on the railway. It is proposed that the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway shall join the main line near the City lands, and that Holborn-hill shall be raised. The main line, after its junction with the main line of the Great Western Railway at Paddington, passes under the coal wharf at the north end of the Paddington station, being there covered for a distance of 140ft. by iron girders. The arch is elliptical, 16ft. 6in. high from the level of the rails, and 28ft. 6in. wide. It is composed of six half-brick rings, torming a depth of 2ft. 5in. At Praed-street there is a junction by an immense bell mouth with the Great Western Hotel branch. This bell mouth, covered with elliptical wrought-iron ribs 2ft. 6in. deep, cross girders uniting them, and the whole covered with iron plating, is said to be one of the most magnificent engineering effects ever seen, since the girders projecting from the brickwork spring over the two tunnel mouths to the extent of 5sft. 6in.; there are fifteen girders 7ft. 6in. apart, which diminish gradually to 35 ft. in width, at which point they are joined with the brick arches until the ordinary width of the tunnel is resumed. Passing under Praed-street the line crosses the Edgware-road at right angles, and here the gas and water pipes had to be contrived so as to lie in east iron troughs on each side of the roadway through the railway arch. The first station is between the tunnel mouth and Lisson-street, while the booking office will be at the corner of Chapel street and Burne-street. The space here will be 49ft, wide and 180ft. long to Lisson-street-bridge. It will be sufficient for platforms and for flights of stairs, and will be covered by a cast-iron roof. Thence we pass under Lisson street-bridge, a segmental skewbridge 50ft, thick, with a span of 42ft., and a rise of 5ft. 6in. It is entirely faced with white brick.

The line

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the Metropolitan will pass through an open cutting from the company's station at King's-cross to Finsbury-pavement—a distance of a mile and three quarters. The streets crossing this portion of the line in the City will be carried over the railway by means of bridges, and, as a rule, at every place where the company purchase the property over the line it will be open to the sky.

From the junction with the Great Western the gradients, for an aggregate length of 2800ft., rise at the rate of 1 in 100, and for an aggregate distance of 7500ft. there are falling gradients of 1 in 100, the remaining length being chiefly level, or nearly so. The present eastern junction with the Great Northern Railway is about 1400ft. in length, connecting the up-line of the Great Northern with the Metropolitan by a curve, and has throughout a rising gradient from the Metropolitan main line of 1 in 46, this line being single.

The stations situated at Paddington, the Great Western Hotel, and Portland-road, are already completed; while that at Euston-road is in progress. The King's-cross station will be situated in the space between the end of Gray's-inn-road and the Pentonville-road. It is by no means easy to give a very definite idea of the labour necessary to secure the present forward state of the line, since it has been necessary to provide for all disturbance of the drainage; and, besides the arrangement of the pipes in iron troughs, which we have noticed

to secure the present forward state of the line, since it has been necessary to provide for all disturbance of the drainage; and, besides the arrangement of the pipes in iron troughs, which we have noticed as having taken place at the outset, a syphon 3ft. in diameter has been taken under the railway, with flushing: gates, in Stafford-street; and a new egg-shaped sewer has been constructed on the north side of Marylebone road as far as Baker-street.

In addition to this the company have been compelled to build a sewer 4ft. by 2ft. 9in, egg-shaped, to drain all the houses they have passed, and to take in all the sewers and drains which they have intercepted in their course hither from the Great Western Railway, and they had even to commence a considerable distance westward of their work so as to obtain the necessary fall; and have had also to divert 1500ft. of 21-inch main between Stafford-street and Gloucester-place, in addition to miles of gas and water pipes. The engine fixed for hoisting the excavated earth is situated near the Portland-road, and is sufficiently powerful to lift a horseload at a time with the greatest facility.

By the side of Regent's Park, opposite Portland-place, another piece of extra work is being constructed. It is a winding staircase, 41ft. deep, leading to the sewer under the line of rail. The diameter is altogether 11ft. The stairs themselves are 2ft. 6in. wide. They are divided by a ring of brickwork 9in. thick from the central shaft, through which solid matter may be hoisted out. The stairs are of 4-inch York stone. At the bottom there is a passage leading through an arch under the foundation of the tunnel wall to the junction of the Marylebone-road and Regent-street sewers.

Altogether the "Underground Railway," as it is generally called, is a wonderful, and we hope will prove a successful, scheme, and to those who visit the works during their progress there will be afforded glimpses of sub-London which may astonish them not a little.

New Boad between France and Italy.—The Ami de l'Ordre of Digne says:—"Averse as we are to excite premature hopes, we cannot resist the desire of making our countrymen acquainted with a vast and important project, the realisation of which would open an unexpected future to the Basses-Alpes. It is proposed to place our department, which at present leads nowhere, in communication with the new kingdom of Italy, by prolonging the Imperial road, No. 100, as far as Coni. The tunnel through Mont Cenis will connect Upper Italy with the north of France and north-western Europe; the prolonging of the above-mentioned road would form a line of communication between all Italy, the centre and south of France, and Spain. The remark has been often made that our department wants nothing but convenient issues in order to derive great advantages from its natural wealth."

The Orleans Princes in the American Arms of The Date of Digner and Spain.

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The Obleans Princes in the American Army.—The Débats contains a letter which is considered to be an official explanation of the step taken by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres in entering the Federal ranks. It states that these Princes had originally no intention of enlisting in the Federal army, but the martial spirit by which they found themselves surrounded impelled them to become actors in the great events which were preparing, and which, says the Orieanist journal, may afford to the young Princes the opportunity of enrolling themselves in the glorious list of their countrymen who shed their blood for American independence, wherein shine the names of Rochambeau, Dumas, Segur, and Lafayette.

Marriage in the Austran Army.—According to the new regulations respecting marriages, which have just been established in the Austrian army, officers up to the grade of lieutenant-colonel inclusive, and civil functionaries up to the corresponding grade, must on marrying deposit a caution-money of 12,000 florins instead of 6000. The officers of the staff are not on any account o marry before they attain the age of thirty; officers of other corps marrying before that age must deposit caution-money to the extent of 24,000 florins. The new regulations, like the old, declare that the number of married officers in any corps must not exceed one-sixth of the whole.

number of married officers in any corps must not exceed one-sixth of the whole.

General M'Clellan.—At a recent cavalry and artillery review I had an opportunity of contrasting M'Clellan with a score of Generals and Princes. There were M'Dowell, Porter, Keys, Blenker, Smith, and Marcy, all manly, gallant faces and figures of true military bearing; Colonels de Trobiand and Solm-Solm, with their dashing, chivalresque air; the Prince de Joinville, twisted and stooping, lounging on his horse; the Orleans Princes, with their mild, amiable faces, and aspect of languid interest—in all a most remarkable group of figures. A horse's length in advance sat the smallest man in the party, broad-shouldered, strong-chested, strong-neeked, and strong-jawed, one hand upon his hip, while the other, by an occasional rapid motion, flung some communication to the passing squadrons of cavalry. The visor of his cap was well pulled down over his eyes, yet not a man in the lines escaped his observation. His glance seemed to take in at once the whole spectacle, yet without losing any of its smallest details. "He is a commander," said an Austrias friend. Something in his figure, his attitude, and the square tenacious set of his jaws, reminded me strikingly of Field Marskal Radetsky. I scanned the lines of his face in vain for some mark of weakness, indecision, or timidity. All was cool, firm, prompt, determined, and self-reliant. If he does not justify the hopes and expectations of the nation, physiognomy is of no value.—Begard hopes and expectations of the nation, physiognomy is of no value.—Begard vain for some mark of weakness, indecision, or timility. All was cool, firm, prompt, determined, and self-reliant. If he does not justify the hopes and expectations of the nation, physiognomy is of no value.—Bayard Taylor in the Tribune.

# Foreign Intelligence.

#### FRANCE.

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The King of Holland arrived at Compiègne on Saturday evening on his visit to the Emperor of the French. The usual round of amusements was gone through. On Tuesday the Emperor and the King arrived in Paris, where they attended the Théâtre Italien in the evening. On Wednesday their Majesties bunted at Versailles. His Majesty was expected to leave France to-day (the 19th). Signor Ratazzi has arrived in Paris.

The Government has issued a decree, according to which all cargoes of grain, flour, rice, potatoes, and dry vegetables are exempted until September, 1862, from interior navigation does collected for the State on rivers or canals not conceded to public companies. Foreign vessels will enjoy the same privileges as French ships.

companies.

Ships.

The Moniteur publishes a decree appointing Rear Admiral Jurien
Lagraviere to the command of the naval division which France
will send to Mexico, and nominating the commanders of five ships

will send to Mexico, and nominating the commanders of five ships of the expedition.

A terrible calamity is reported from the department of the Gard. In consequence of a severe storm, a mine at Lille became flooded, so that the sides collapsed, and 117 men were buried alive. Some of the unfortunate men had been rescued, and one dead body was got out on Monday. Efforts for rescuing the remainder are still going on vigorously. Several excavations have been made with the view of reaching the sufferers; but there is little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The utmost that can be done is to bring the dead bodies to the surface. One account states—though it is to be hoped it is incorrect—that the number of workmen missing, on a call of the roll, and considered as killed by the accident, is nearly 300.

The Duke de Grammont has been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Pius IX., and has left Rome for France.

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#### BELGIUM.

It is stated positively in Brussels that the King of Holland will pay a visit to the King of the Belgians. The interview of the two Sovereigns will take place in a provincial town, which is not yet definitively decided on, but which, it is thought, will be Lüge. This fact, should it be realised, will put the last seal on the friendly relations of the two Governments and of the two nations, and will be carrilly expressed of on both sides of the Moorath. equally approved of on both sides of the Moerdyk.

#### SPAIN-

It would seem that the affair of the Neapolitan archives has not yet been quite settled, as it is still under discussion, but hopes are expressed that it will soon be arranged, and without foreign inter-

yet been quite settled, as it is still under discussion, but nopes are expressed that it will soon be arranged, and without foreign intervention.

The Spanish Government is actively preparing for sea the naval force that is to act on the coast of Mexico, in conjunction with the English and French squadrons. The Spanish force will consist of four screw-frigates, the two newly-built ships of war—the Lealdad and the Concepcion—of two large steamers, and six other vessels of lighter draught. The squadron will be commanded by Vice-Admiral Rubalcaba, as senior officer in the Antilles. The number of troops to be disembarked in Mexico is about 8000, of whom 3000 will be sent from Cuba. The Government has left to General Serrano the nomination of the commander of the Cuban contingent. The expedition is expected to sail from the Spanish ports towards the end of the present month. It is stated that the demands which Spain makes on Mexico are these:—1. Ample satisfaction for the dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador, the said satisfaction to consist in sending a special representative of the public to Madrid to offer excuses. 2. The formal recognition of the Mon Almonte Treaty, and the payment of claims which have arisen since it was suspended. 3. The punishment of the persons who have illtreated or wronged Spanish subjects, and an indemnity for the capture of the frigate Concepcion; and, 4, guarantees for the fulfilment of these conditions. In the event of Mexico not consenting to accord these demands the Spanish fleet and troops are, say the journals, to seize Vera Cruz or Tampico. The ex President of the Republic of Mexico, General Miramon, had arrived in Madrid. The city of Gerona, in the province of Catalonia, has been visited by great inundations, whereby immense damage was done to property.

## PORTUGAL.

A Royal decree has been issued opening the ports for the admission of foreign grain until April, 1862.

The King is making a tour through the provinces. His Majes'y has decorated Baron Ricasoli with the Cross of the Order of the Concepcion of Villa Vicosa.

#### ITALY.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament is fixed for the 15th of next tooth. The Session is expected to be a long and laborious one, as a eadministrative, and above all the financial, organisation of Italy il have to be definitively settled.

A number of decrees intended to improve the internal administration of the country have been signed by the King, under which the

tion of the country have been signed by the King, under which the several peculiar administrations of the annexed provinces, hitherto left unteuched, will disappear, and a uniform administration by Royal governors be substituted.

Royal governors be substituted.
Garibaldi is still at Caprera; but, according to the Opinio Nationale, he is going to Sardmia in order to get up a prote amongst the natives against their cession to France, as he has bee informed by Mazzini that the treaty for the cession of the isle France is already signed. General Mieralowski had visited Garibal of Capreral

France is already signed. General Mieralowski had visited Garibaldi at Caprera.

General Cialdini has definitively resigned the lieutenancy of Naples. He will leave Naples in the latter part of this month. The reasons the General assigns for resigning are stated to be that, as he has succeeded in suppressing brigandage and re-establishing order in Naples, his mission is at an end, and that in consequence he is desirous of being relieved from the responsibilities of his position. The Naples Chamber of Commerce has presented a sword of honour to General Cialdini for re-establishing public security. The command of the forces in the Neapolitan provinces has been offered to General Della Marmora, and, it is said, accepted by him.

A Royal decree has been issued ordering that all Italians who have deserved well of their country shall henceforth be buried under the Holy Cross of Floreace.

According to advices from Rome of the 8th inst., the enrolments for the brigandage in the Neapolitan provinces have recommenced in that city. It was rumoured that the brigands would execute a plan of attack at several points in the southern provinces. The Bourbon committees at Marseilles and Trieste are said to be displaying great activity.

The congregation of the Index at Rome has condemned the paniphlet of the Abbé Passaglia. The Abbé wished to defend his work but the congregation would not permit him.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor left Vienna on the 10th for Trieste, en route for

Corfu.

The Austrian Government having made an alteration in the stamp duties in Hungary, it is said the members of the Hungarian Chancellery mend addressing representations to the Emperor, and to tender their resignations should the Government continue to demand the execution of unconstitutional decrees.

The magistrates of Pesth have resolved on sending an address to the Emperor stating that they intend to set aside several recent illegal ordinances, and, in case the execution of the same should be persisted in by the Government, to tender their resignation on masses.

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M. Kappy, who had been appointed Obergespan of the Comitat of Pesth, and had already taken the oath of allegiance, has tendered his resignation, stating as a reason the impossibility of carrying on the administration under present circumstances.

In consequence of the representations made to the Ministry by the Transsylvanian Government the opening of the Transylvanian Diet has been adjourned to the 15th of November next. Several magistrates of Transsylvania have prohibited the public functionaries from accepting any election as deputies to the provincial Diet.

#### PRUSSIA.

The great matter of interest in Prussia is the coronation of the King and Queen, some details concerning which will be found elsewhere. In regard to the visit of the King to Compiègne the Prussian Gazette, in a leading article, says that the cordial meeting of the two Sovereigns affords the country good prospects of an increase of the peaceful and friendly relations existing between Prussia and France; and that the cordial reception of the Royal guest by the French people justifies the supposition that France, no less than fermany, appreciates the value of these friendly relations, and regards them as a valuable token of a satisfactory future.

#### GERMANY.

The city of Frankfort is one of the Federal garrisons, and there have been quartered in it since 1848 about 5000 Prussian, Austrian, and Bavarian soldiers. Although the presence of a numerous garrison is generally deemed a benefit by those amongst whom the soldiers spend their money, yet the feeling of the Frankforters seems to be the other way. They do not like this garrison in their city, and, relying upon the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna, the Council has unanimously resolved to request the Federal Diet to remove the troops at once.

## POLAND.

POLAND.

A proclamation published on the 14th declares the kingdom of Poland to be in a state of siege. The military have pitched their tents in the public squares and places of Warsaw. The wearing of mourning or of mourning insignia is prohibited the immediate cause of the proclamation seems to have been a grand parting banquet, which was given by the Polish nobility to the peasants who had gone to attend the funeral of the Archbishop of Warsaw. The princes and counts joined with the peasants in drinking the toast of "The Fatherland," and the coblemen afterwards conducted the peasants to the railway station, singing spirited national songs. There were upwards of 10,000 persons present. The Government were also apprehensive of the effects of the Kosciusko anniversary, which would have taken place on the 15th. The result was the issue of the proclamation, by which that and all other national meetings are prohibited. But in spite of these efforts of the Government, the demonstration did take place on the 15th. Numerous arrests were made in consequence, and the crowds of people were dispersed by a charge of cavalry, without, however, any bloodshed.

RUSSIA.

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There has been an émeute of students of the University of St. Petersburg, in consequence of which the University has been closed and upwards of twenty-five students arrested. General rumour speaks of a far larger number, and, moreover, incarcerates half a dozen professors; but at least twenty-five students are actually in the fortress, and accordingly may expect to be given over to the "third section" to be dealt with as political offenders. The real cause of the disturbance does not appear, but considerable discontent was induced by the appointment of Admiral Putiatin to the post of Minister of Public Instruction, and of General Philipson as his immediate subordinate, as well as at certain new regulations which had been introduced, particularly the exaction of a fee of fifty roubles a year from the students. This caused considerable discontent among the latter, which showed itself in a rather tumultuous meeting, to quell which the military were called out. The close of the University for an indefinite time is the result.

# GREECE.

The Session of the Legislative Chambers has been opened by com-nission. The King has not yet returned from Bavaria. The indictment against the student Dusios for attempting to ssassinate the Queen has been completed, and transmitted to the

public prosecutor.

The chief of a band of brigands who have for some time been ravaging the neighbouring Turkish provinces, having ventured to cross the frontier into Greece, was immediately arrested by the

cross the fronter into Greece, was immediately allessed by the local troops.

There are rumours of considerable agitation in Athens and other towns; menacing placards have been posted, demanding a settlement of the question of the succession to the throne, and the re-establishment of the National Guard.

#### EGYPT.

The destruction of the cotton crop by the extraordinary height of the waters of the Nile is said to amount to one-third of the whole years produce. The loss in sugar-cane and the oleaginous grains cannot be exactly estimated, but is believed to be enormous.

#### TURKEY.

The conferences on the union of the Danubian Principalities have been suspended, and the representatives of the European Powers have asked for instructions from their Governments.

The Servian Envoy has left Constantinople. He has failed in his negotiations with the Porte. Fresh reinforcements have been sent to Omer Pacha. There is a rumour that Mehemet Ali will definitively become Seraskier, and his son Ethem, Capitan Pacha.

# HAYTI.

A Concordat between the Pope and President Geffrard of Hayti has been published at Port-au-Prince. The Concordat creates an Archbishop of Hayti, and four Bishops, all to be nominated by the Pope, who, by a special article, is allowed to select for these dignities ecclesiastics of the white race: this, it is remarked, indicates that General Geffrard "is liberal and progressive in his ideas."

#### CHINA.

On Aug. 24 two decrees were published in Pekin containing the last orders of his Imperial Majesty. By the first decree his eldest son was named as heir to the Celestial Empire: by the second a council, consisting of eight high Chinese dignitaries, was appointed to assist him in the duties of the Government. The name of Prince Kung does not appear in this list. The Emperor expired at two o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 24.

# JAPAN.

The state of affairs in Japan had not improved at the date of the last advices. There was, however, no serious event to note, although alarms were of daily occurrence. The British Consulate at Kanagawa had been turned into a stockade, and guarded by armed yacanins. The wounds inflicted on Mr. Oliphant in the late attack on the British Legation were not considered dangerous.

The Star of India—Out of the sixteen ordinary Knights already nominated to the exaited order of the Star of India only one (Harris) is an Englishman. There are four Scotchmen—Clyde, Clerk, Outram, and Rose; two Irishmen—Gugh and Lawrence; three Mohammedans—Tayinat Ali Khan (Hyderabad), Sekunder Begun (Bhopal), and Yousuf Ali Khan (Rampool); three Mahratta Hindoos—Sindiah, Holkar, and the Guicowar; three Sikhs—Dhuleep Singh, Rumbeer-Singh, and Narendur Singh. Should the three Lieutenant-Governors be added to the list, as is supposed, they will not increase the number of Englishmen, seeing that one of them is an Irishman and two are Scotchmen.

#### THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The civil war in america are the evacuation by the Confederates of their position on Munson's Hill and other points close to Washington, and of Lexington, Missouri. The former event was entirely unexpected by the Federalists; had been completed two whole days before it was discovered; and on the troops of General M'Clellan advancing and taking possession of the positions evacuated it was found that the imposing-looking works thrown up by the Confederates were of the most ordinary character, and that the formidable rows of cannon which had frowned so ominously from them were mere logs of wood rounded and painted to resemble guns. Whether, however, these "quakers" were the pieces which had kept the Federalists at a respectful distance for some weeks, or were mere substitutes placed in position to keep up the deception after the real ordinance had been withdrawn, seems doubtful. The latter supposition is the more probable of the two, as it is not likely that Beauregard and Johnston would risk the possibility of an attack upon their position with nothing but mock guns to defend it. Besides, they had ample time to remove their artillery before the abandoned works were visited by the Northerners; and it was quite natural that they should thus seek to secure an unmolested retreat by making it appear that they were still in the position on Munson's Hill, and well prepared to defend it. The object of the movement was still a mystery up to the date of the last advices. Whether the retirement was a real one or only a ruse to draw the Federals out and induce a battle on more advantageous terms—in the hope, perhaps, of repeating the Bull Run episode—was the theme of much speculation both in Washington and New York. One report states that the Confederates had retired to their old ground at Manassas, another that they were in force at Fairfax Court House and Centerville; but of their real position and intentious nothing definite was known.

As regards the movements in Missouri, the latest reports received from Lexington, via

definite was known.

As regards the movements in Missouri, the latest reports received from Lexington, vià Jefferson City, stated that General Price had evacuated the place and gone southward to join M'Culloch, intending, after effecting this junction, to give battle to General Fremont. It was thought he would endeavour to place himself between Jefferson City and the Federal forces under the command of Generals Davis and Siegel, thus cutting off the latter, who intended joining General Fremont at Jefferson City. Lexington is now occupied by the Federal troops under Major Sturgis.

General Fremont seems to be in hot water. One statement is that he has been superseded by General Wool, and a court-martial ordered to try him on charges made by Colonel Blair; but this, again, is contradicted—officially, indeed; and it is asserted that General Wool's mission to Missouri and the West is one of inspection only. It is quite certain, however, that Fremont and the Government at Washington are not in harmony.

There are the usual exaggerated reports of fights published in the newspapers, to which little credence can be given. One is that ten companies of Kentucky, Ohio, and Virginia troops, on a day not specified, attacked and routed the Confederates at Chapmansville, killing ten and taking two hundred prisoners. Another, that a battle was going on between General Cox and the Confederate General Fremont and the Confederate General Polk, with 20,000, had taken possession of Mansfield, Kentucky.

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reference General Polk, with 20,000, had taken possession of Mansfield, Kentucky.

The screw-steamer Bermuda has, within a few days, made a successful run from Liverpool to Savannah. She cleared for a port in the West Indies, and had a cargo of blankets and other warm clothing for the rebel army. Before she left Liverpool she had been purchased by the Confederacy of the Southern States.

The Secretary of the Treasury was making arrangements to place 2,000,000dols. to the credit of the United States' Government in London for the purchase of the ships used in the Crimean war for the purposes of transportation. The New York banks had taken up the second fifty millions of the Federal loan.

Mr. Buchanan, the ex-President of the United States, had published a patriotic letter in favour of the vigorous prosecution of the war.

## THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON.

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The following account of the battle of Lexington, Missouri, has been furnished to the American papers by Alfred M. Tenny, of Chicago, who was engaged in the fight and took part in the incidents which he describes. His statements, however, appear a little over-coloured, especially as to the numbers of the Confederates killed:—

which he describes. His statements, however, appear a little overcoloured, especially as to the numbers of the Confederates killed:

The brigade left Jefferson City on the 1st, and arrived at Lexington on
the 7th of September, having marched by land the entire distance, 160
miles. We found there Colonel Marshall's lat Illinois Cavalry, and Colonel
White's 8th Miscouri Infantry, from St. Louis, together with about 750
Home Guards, under Colonel Peabody. The whole force, including Colonel
Mulligan's regiment, was 2700 men.
The position where Colonel Marshall was encamped was called Fort
White; Colonel White, of the 8th Missouri Regiment, being in command
until the arrival of Colonel Mulligan, who superseded him. Intrenchments
had been thrown up on a rather small scale around the Masonic College
building, which served as a general storehouse and magazine.
On the day after our arrival a "contraband" came into camp and ask
of protection, saying his master had gone to join the "Secesh" army at Yorktown, about fifteen miles from us. The enemy, we learnt from him, were
about 10,000 strong, under General Raines. Our scouts confirmed this statementthe same day. Orders were immediately given to construct intrenchments, embracing an area much larger than Fort White. The whole
command worked day and night, and on the 12th the works were more than
half completed. The breastworks were 10ft. high, and the ditch surrounding
them about 14ft. wide. On that side next the new town mines were constructed beyond the ditch, communicating with our position inside.

Our artillery consisted of two brass 6-pounders, three iron 6-pounders,
and two 6-inch mortars, for which we had only about a dozen shells. We
also had but a small supply of round-shot and musket-balls, but plenty of
powder.

On the 12th (Thursday), while we were still at work on the intrench-

Our artillery consisted of two brass 6-pounders, three iron 6-pounders, and two 6-inch mortars, for which we had only about a dozen shells. We also had but a small supply of round-shot and musket-balls, but plenty of powder.

On the 12th (Thursday), while we were still at work on the intrenchments, our pickets—companies A and C of Marshall's cavalry—were driven in. Colonel Mulligan immediately sent out companies B, I, K, and G (Captains Gleeson, Dan Quirk, Fitzgerald, and Lieutenant Waliace), to entertain the enemy. The enemy's advance guard, about 5000 strong, were discovered in a cornfield on the top of the bluff near Old Town. We immediately fired upon them six volleys in rapid succession, killing about 600 of them before they could form in line. We lost in this part of the battle eight killed and fifteen wounded.

We retreated into our intrenchments, followed by the enemy, who brought up six pieces of cannon and commenced playing on the college building, where our ammunition and all our provisions were stored. We replied with all five of our guns, giving them round-shot and shell to their hearts' content. The cannonading commenced about three p.m., and was kept up until dark. We used up all our shells before dark. We slenced one of their guns by knocking it to pieces, and killed, as we learnt afterwards, about seventy-five of their men. We sustained no injury at all, except in the using up of our ammunition. The action ceased at dark.

The enemy did not recommence the battle next day, for the reason that his reserve forces had not yet come up. We took advantage of the interim to continue work on our intrenchments, working day and night.

On the morning of the 17th we discovered that we were completely surrounded by the enemy, who had cut us off from the river entirely. His force was six times greater than when the battle commenced on the 12th.

The battle recommenced at eight o'clock precisely, a signal-gun being freed from General Price's head-quarters at the Courthouse in the new town. The firing then rec

they charged over the intrenchments upon Colonel Peabody's Home Guards and planted their flag upon the top of our breastworks. The Irish Brigade were ordered to leave their position on the opposite side to retake the ground which Colonel Peabody had lost. We fired on the run, and continued at double quick. The rebels scattered and fled like a flock of sheep, but left the top of the intrenchments covered with their dead. We killed about 500 or 600 in this single charge, and captured their flag. We lost about 30 killed and wounded. They had no bayonets, and most of their weapons were shot-guns, and we did not give them time to make use of even these. They fired only at random. Colonel Mulligan received a buckshot in the leg, which passed through the calf, laming but not disabling him. He received six or seven balls and buckshot through the green blouse he wore. This was the end of the action on that day, except the cannonading, which continued through the night.

On the 20th the engagement continued, with muskety firing at intervals. We fired hot shot into their hemp-bale breastworks, hoping to set them on fire, but we found they were saturated with water, for which purpose they were dipped in the river. They came up in force to the top of the hill, when the brigade left the intrenchments, together with company A of Colonel Marshall's cavalry, and charged upon them, driving them down the hill with great slaughter. In this charge the cavalry company was entirely destroyed, both men and horses being killed. Colonel Marshall himself was in the college building with the Home Guards. The charge, like the one of the day previous, was led by Colonel Mulligan in person. The brigade lost in this charge about 60 killed and wounded. The cavalry company received the whole contents of the enemy's battery of six pieces, which swept them entirely out of existence. But we drove the rebels from their battery and spiked their guns, not being able to take them from the field.

On the 20th they brought up more cannon to their hemp-b

field.

On the 20th they brought up more cannon to their hemp-bale battery on the hill. Between ten and two o'clock we made three charges upon this battery. We were led by Colonel White, of the Missouri 8th, Colonel Mulligan being scarcely able to walk. Colonel White and his men fought bravely during the whole battle. Colonel White is one of the bravest of men. Colonel Mulligan relied more upon him than upon any other officer of his command. In the last charge upon the rebel battery, about three c'clock on Friday afternoon, he was shot through the lungs, and died on Saturday morning.

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Six different times during the siege the rebels were allowed to approach the intrenchments on the side next the city to the edge of the ditch. When a regiment had got sufficiently near, our boys inside would explode a mine, sending them up into the air and hurling them promiscuously in every direction, slaughtering them by hundreds. Six mines were thus exploded under their feet, and they evidently began to regard that side of the intrenchments as a dangerous locality.

Immediately after the charge in which Colonel White was killed, Major Baker, of Colonel Peabody's Home Guards, planted a flag of truce on the intrenchments. Colonel Mulligan immediately ordered it to be taken down. It was taken down, and the firing recommenced and continued until four o'clock, when Captain Graham, of the Home Guards, again put up the flag of truce, and the whole force of Home Guards left the trenches, refusing to continue the fight.

We were out of water and out of ammunition; three of our cannon had

of truce, and the whole force of Home Guards left the trenches, refusing to continue the fight.

We were out of water and out of ammunition; three of our cannon had been silent since the day before for want of shot; our men had only six rounds of ball left. The reinforcements we had expected had not arrived, and we had reason to believe they had been cut off. It was evident we could not hold out much longer.

When the firing ceased the rebels sent in a flag from their battery, and Colonel Mulligan sent Major Moore to Price's head-quarters. Price came up in person and received the surrender.

A day or two previously Price had sent a flag of truce to us, and offered, if we would surrender, to permit us to march out with our arms; but Colonel Mulligan promptly refused the overture.

The rebels took from us everything except the clothes on our backs, and hurried us across the river on Saturday morning. The swords of the officers were not taken away. Price said to Colonel Mulligan that he was too brave a man to be deprived of his sword, and permitted him to retain it. Mulligan wept like a child when he found he must give up the battle which he had fought for four days without ceasing against an army of 31,000 men. All the round-shot we had were east by ourselves at an ironfoundry in the city. We continued this work until the rebels took possession of the town.

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the city. We continued this work until the rebels took possession of the town.

The rebels had fifteen or sixteen cannon, and seemed to be well supplied with ammunition, round-shot, grape, and canister. Their smallarms were principally shot-guns and squirrel rifles. They had only a few muskets with bayonets, taken from our troops at Springfield.

During the entire time, from the battle on the 12th to the surrender on the eyening of the 20th, we neither suw nor heard of reinforcements. We knew that General Raines, with about 10,000 men, had been sent out to intercept and cut off any reinforcements that might be approaching from the west and north-west, and we had reason to believe that Ben M'Culloch had forces near the river below us for a like purpose. Had they not been intercepted and whipped, we could conceive of no good reason why reinforcements had not arrived two or three days before. We knew, or at least believed, they had had ample notice of our situation. Two messengers had been sent to Jefferson City, but nothing was heard from either of them afterwards.

## THE CORONATION OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

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The king and Queen of Prussia arrived at Königsberg on the 14th, and were received by the Royal Princes, the Generals, the Presidents, and the civic authorities. A procession through the Lown took place. The king was on horseback, surrounded by the Princes of the Royal house. The Queen rode in a State carriage drawn by eight horses. Their passage through the Brandenburggate was announced by a discharge of cannon and the ringing of bells. The procession proceeded through the lines formed by the corporations, guilds, and companies, the people continually cheering, and the crowds being everywhere very great. All the houses were richly decorated, and were filled with spectators to the roofs. At the castle their Majesties were received by the Princesses of the Royal house and the body of the officers and clergy.

The King received the civil and military authorities at the Royal Castle after his solemn entry into the city. His Majesty expressed to them his thanks, and said that he was full of confidence in the future development of all interests under the free action of all classes of the people.

Great festivities were in preparation, and the arrangements for the ceremony of the coronation, which took place yesterday (the 18th), but of which we have not yet received any details, were completed. The ceremony was expected to be the most magnificent of the kind that has ever taken place in Prussia.

THE RHINE BRIDGES.—In virtue of a convention concluded between the Rhenan States, all tolls on the bridges over the likhine are to be suppressed from the 1st of January next. The Government of Baden has also made a considerable reduction in the navigation dues of the Necker, and has proposed to the Rhenan States that a conference shall be held at Coblents for the purpose of simplifying the customs formalities on the dispatch of goods, which at present cause delay and expense.

THE POLITICAL DUEL IN NAPLES.—The duel between M. Nicotera and M. Petrucelli took place at Naples on Saturday week, and resulted in both combatants being wounded. They fought with cavalry sabres, M. Petrucelli receiving a wound in the forekead and M. Nicotera in the arm and hand. The duel was then stopped, and the wounds of the combatants dressed. No reconciliation has taken place between the adversaries.

A ROYAL COBBLER.—The King of Hanover has just been received into the Corporation of Cobblers, the most ancient in that kingdom. His son has also been received. This custom of great personages getting admitted into trades' corporations is not of German origin, but has been imported from England, and excites much merriment there.

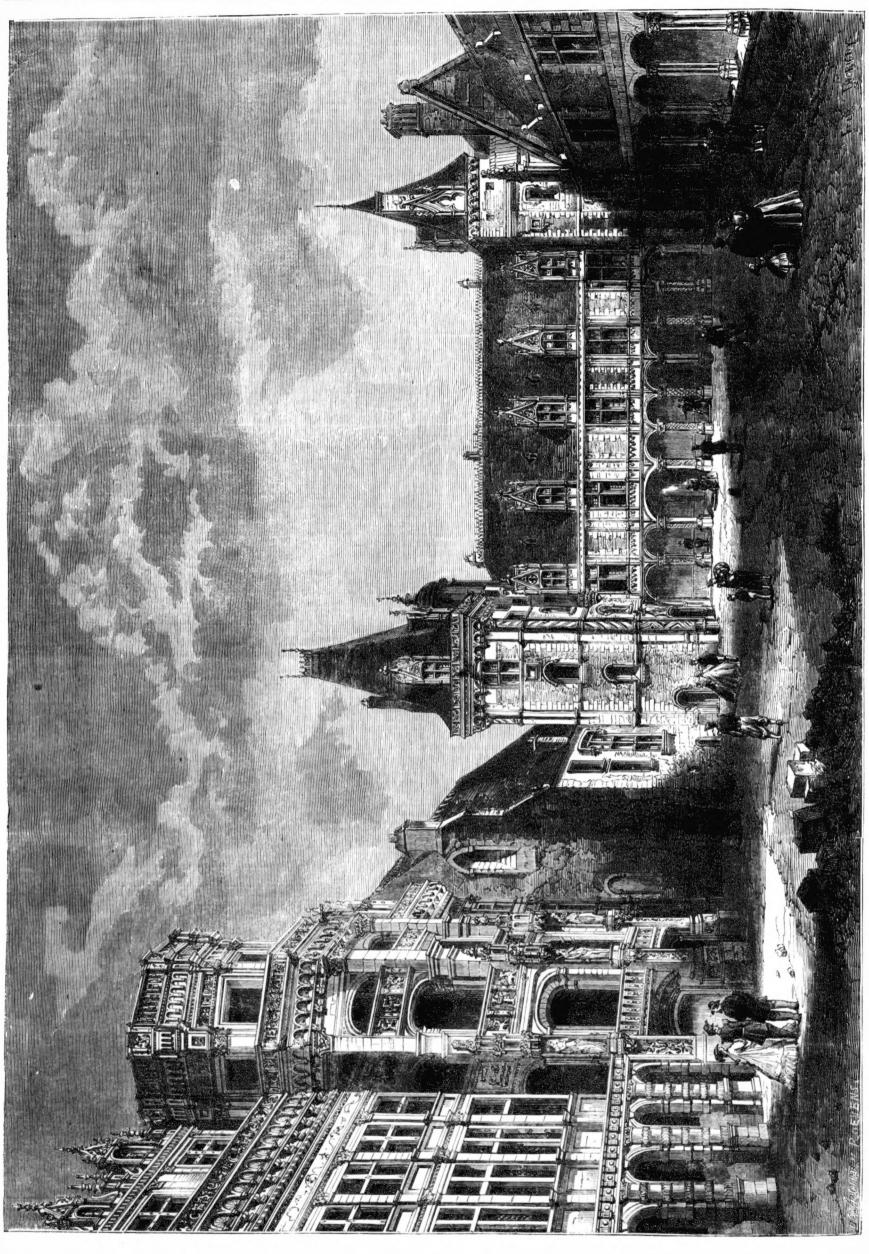
The Lisland of Sardina.—In a short correspondence which passed some

trades' corporations is not of German origin, but has been imported from England, and excites much merriment there.

The Island of Sardinia.—In a short correspondence which passed some time since between Mr. Cobden and M. Minghetti, then Italian Minister of the Interior, and which has just been published, there is a further contradiction of the rumour of the proposed cession of Sardinia to France. Mr. Cobden asked whether there had been any such negotiation as that alleged, and M. Minghetti replies in the following terms:—"I can positively assure you that the Italian Government never had any agreement, and never entered into any negotiation, for the cession of Sardinia or any other part of the national territory. I can confirm this, not only from having myself occupied a post in the Government, but also from the intimate confidence I enjoyed with the lamented Count Cavour, and I am certain he would have spurned any project of the kind if it had been submitted to him."

A New American Actriess.—We hear that Miss Jane Combs, who has for some two or three years past been a leading star at all the principal theatres of the United States, will in the course of next month make her first appearance before an English audience, Mr. Buckstone having engaged her for the Haymarket Theatre. Miss Combs is stated to be a clever actress of high-class comedy, as well as in juvenile tragedy parts; she is also reported to be handsome, gracefully tall, and possessed of a ladylike carriage and demeanour, advantages which in themselves go far towards ensuring success.





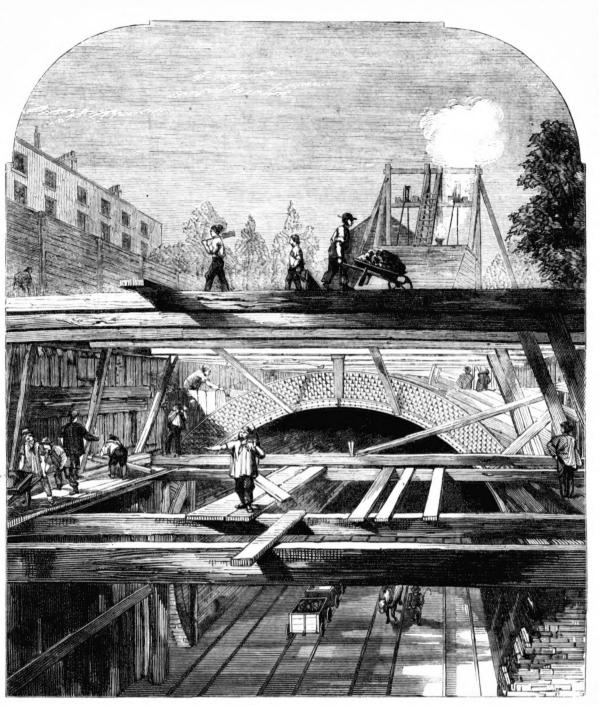
# THE CHATEAU OF BLOIS.

The celebrated Château geblois, which has just been presented by that ancient and loyal city to his Highness the Prince Imperial, is one of the most remarkable buildings in France. It is situated on an eminence commanding the hill, at the foot of which the streets of the city tend down towards the banks of the Loire.

From the lofty towers of this mansion, which has no rival, perhaps, except Fontainebleau, the prospect extends for a long distance down the course of the river, embraces fertile hills covered with vines, and terminates only in the deep and sombre shadows of the dark green forests. That the various portions of the building bear the traces of different epochs may easily be discovered by the Engraving with which we present our readers. The façade on the south carries us back to the eleventh century, and was built by the Counts of Blois; the western portion is to be ascribed to the Dukes of Champagne and Chatillon, while Louis XII., who always evinced a remarkable partiality for the Château of Blois, built the eastern façade, upon which his equestrian statue was to have been erected. It is upon the site of the tower where he was born that the principal entrance is formed. In the most ancient portion of the building will be fund the immense hall, decorated with Roman capitals, in which the famous "Estates" of Blois met on the 16th of October, 1589—a session memorable for the assassination of the Duke of Guise by order of Henry III.

The portico, which rises to the height of the ground floor, is composed of arcades of "baskethandle" formation, a style characteristic of the architecture of the time of Louis XII. The columns supporting these arcades, covered as they are with arabeques, fleurs-de-lis, and a profusion of sculptured ornaments, denote the influence which was in that epoch exercised by Italy over the practice of art in France.

The most artistic portion of this ancient fortress, which was transformed into a palace, is without of the Château, this being the principal piece of the architecture o



VILW OF THE TUNNEL OF THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY, SHOWING THE WORKS IN PROGRESS.

formed of every extravagant, but at the same time exquisitely-wrought, ornament which is characteristic of the style of the Renaissance: over the cornice, which resembles that of the façade, there is raised an attic terminating in a flat roof or terrace, and where the sculptures are rich with all the imagination of that time—rampant stags flowers, salamanders, wild beasts, everything extravagant, and in the midst of these several niches for allegorical statues. Altogether, the Châtean of Blois is one of the most magnificent buildings in France, and is a present which a prince may be very glad to accept, since both its artistic and historical associations connect it intimately with the appals of the country. connect it intimately with the annals of the country.

#### A FRENCH HARVEST AT CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU.

A FRENCH HARVEST AT CONDE-SUR-NOIREAU.

HAT Conde-sur-Noireau, in the department of Calvados, the people still retain some of the good old primitive customs, and among them all there is none more plessant than the festival attending the thrashing of the "sarrasin"—or buckwheat—harvest. The occasion of the buckwheat-thrashing is probably chosen for a fête because this operation concludes the labours of the ingathering and, indeed, the preparation of this grain may be considered as the most important duty, since in Lower Normandy it constitutes the principal support of the people.

There are two descriptions of the buckwheat—that which is said to have been introduced into France by the Crusaders, who brought it from Asia, whence its name of sarrasin; the other used only for cattle, and said to have come from Siberia.

Nothing can be more beautiful than a field of sarrasin in flower: it is a great bouquet of red and white blooms on a sweet-smelling carpet of brightest green, whils the exquisite scent is both fresh and delicate. It is a pretty sight, too, to witness the ceremony which terminates the thrashing. There, around the last sheaf of the harvest, the peasants celebrate the end of their labours, and the

around the last sheaf of the harvest, the peasants celebrate the end of their labours, and the sound of the flails, which lately reverberated in the clear air, ceases, to give place to a rustic song and dance, to the accompaniment of such marking of the time as may be made by the wooden sabots of the younger labourers. This last sheaf being placed before the farmer and his family, and the triumphal cere-



THE HARVEST IN NORMANDY .- THE LAST SHEAF

mony being completed, great is the demand for mutton, for fowls, for cider, at the rustic least prepared by the mistress of the house, who, if she does not personally assist at the thrashing, has the last sheaf brought to the farm bound with a napkin of dazzling whiteness, and ornamented with poppies and corn-flowers, in which garb of state it occupies a prominent position in the room where the feast is spread.

# BANQUET TO EARL RUSSELL AT NEWCASTLE.

BANQUET TO EARL RUSSELL AT NEWCASTLE.

EARL RUSSELL received a most enthusiastic reception at Newcastleon-Tyne on Monday. He was presented with an address in the
Music Hall in the afternoon, and in the evening the dinner took
place in the new Townhall. The Earl of Durham occupied the
chair; and the company, which was very large, comprised all the
leading men of the northern districts. In replying to the toast of
his health, Earl Russell, after referring to his association with the
late Earls Grey and Durham, Sir James Graham, &c., and recalling
the circumstance that all the three distinguished persons named
belonged to the part of the country where he then was, proceeded

belonged to the part of the country where he then was, proceeded to say:—

Gentlemen, if I have been successful in any of the measures that I have proposed, it has been that I have proposed in more fortunate times measures which had the approbation of gentlemen who have gone before me; that I have endeavoured to follow in the footsteps of Lord Grey, Lord Holland, Sir Samuel Romilly, and the late Lord Darham. My noble friend near me has justly and correctly alluded to that which happened in 1830. Lord Grey, at that time being in the councils of his Sovereign, resolved to introduce a measure founded on those principles of reform of which he had through life been the advocate; and was pleased to commit the preparation of that measure to myself and three eminent persons, all of whom have rendered valuable service to their country—I mean Lord Durham, Sir James Graham, and Lord Duncannon.

We arranged the plan of reform, and that reform, as you all know, was not only carried, but has now been nearly thirty years in operation. That it has operated beneficially I cannot doubt; it has led the way to many other great measures which never could have been carried in an unreformed Parliament. And, gentlemen, let me say, when I embarked in public life I embarked with the view of carrying great measures into effect, and having great public objects before me. It appears to me that public life is only nonourable when it is directed to such measures, and that the pediar who sells his pins and pincushions for sixpence has a better, because an honester, trade than the man who devotes his talents to public life but for the sake of making his own emolument. Gentlemen, many of those measures which I have noticed have been successful. I need not now refer to them; but there is one point which, perhaps, I may refer to, because it respects a principle which, I think, runs through many of our measures of later times, and shows an improvement in the general principles of sovernment. What I mean is this, that a great part of the task—for i

plans, not founded upon skilling-devices sciences, our layer of the due liberty of the subject.

Governments and Legislatures have presumed that they could help men to find out the occupations and pursuits which would be most profitable alike to individuals and to the country at large, not seeing that if you leave me to their freedom they would find out themselves what were the occupations which would be most profitable, what were the goods which they thought they could manufasture, and what was the article of commerce which they could produce to the best advantage. It is therefore that we have enlarged and enlightened the whole machinery of government, when we say that there are certain things in which Government ought not to interfere, upon which the man himself, the subject, is the best judge, and to him must be left the choice of his occupation. In many countries people consider that it is a part of the duty of Government to fetter and to bind the talents and abilities of men, and that upon no subject of politics, upon no subject of morals, upon no subject of literature even, should men use the talents with which God has endowed them without the control and permission of the Government. This idea of fettering men's minds and actions is now altogether abandoned in the country; and to every one is left perfect freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, and in that freedom we find the source of the contentment, the prosperity, the industry, and the social, intellectual, and national progress which are so conspicuous everywhere around us.

officers of the Government. This idea of fettering men's minds and actions in now altogether abandomed in the country; and to every one is left perfect freedom of thought, of speech, and of action, and in that freedom we find the source of the contentment, the prosperity, the industry, and the social, intellectual, and national progress which are so conspicuous everywhere around us.

Now, gentlement, it me allinde to two questions in which indeed we are not immediately concerned, but in which the whole of this country is maturally interest the whole world. I will allude in a few words to what has most one country in the season of the course since I have been intrusted with the seals of the Foreign Department. That course has been to respect the independence of foreign anatons, and to endeavour to induce others to do so. There is one of those countries with which we have had much to do, and of which we have heard much of late years—I mean Italy. We have seen—we have all seen with pleasure—the Italians casting oil their old chains, and exercising the powers of government for themselves, and potting themselves in the year of covernment, and thus effect the happiness, the self-respect, and levation of one of the finest countries and one of the most talented nations of the globe. But, gentlemen, of late a difficulty has arisen, to which great attention has been given. The Italians say, and they say with treat apparent justice, that the independence of Italy cannot be fully consummated unless Rome, the capital, is in their hands. I may say that I am sure they will be willing to found in that city and Italians Government, and that is a part of Italy associated of the pope chould be respected, and many say that it cannot he respected without a territorial Government. That is a discussion which has been going on for some time, and of the respected of the proper should be respected, and many say that it cannot be respected without a territorial Government. That is a discussion which has been going on for the most learned

disturbances occurring almost daily in some parts of Europe as well as in America—in these cases it is the duty of the Foreign Minister of this country, it is the duty of the head of the Government of this country, to watch closely as to what happens; to respect the independence of all foreign nations, but not to let go any part of that caution and vigilance which becomes Ministers of England at this time; not to impair any part of the influence of this country, because that influence may be used in the cause of freedom and of humanity, not to lower in any respect the power of this country, because that power may be absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of Europe, to vindicate the independence of nations, and to guard her own dignity and freedom. Much has been said on the continent of Europe in disparagement of my noble friend who is now at the head of the Government, but on examining those strictures I have never been able to make out more than this, that he was reckoned to be too susceptible with regard to the interests of his country. I shall be at little pains to vindicate him from such an attack, for I know that my noble friend constantly devoted his attention to keep clear and unsullied the honour of England—to keep uninjured, unimpaired, the interests of England; and it is my privilege to help him in that great task. I do feel this, that in being intrusted with such a task by the people of so great and so free a country as this is something that makes public life worth having, that lightens its labour, that lightens its anxieties; and I may add that, while that task is thus rendered honourable—while it is one which a man may be proud to undertake—it is no small addition that if he has acted upon the whole for the benefit of this country, whatever errors and mistakes he may have made at times, he will meet from such an assembly as the present the kind and indulgent acceptance of his efforts, and that, at all events, they will give him credit for that firm intention to do for Old England all that he -

#### IRELAND.

FLOODS ON THE SHANNON,—Great damage has resulted from the late floods along the Shannon. Thousands of acres have been covered with water, and the crops destroyed. This disaster is attributed to the works of the Shannon Navigation Company at Mellick, and a party of police have been stationed there to prevent the people from destroying them, as they threatened to do. A petition to the House of Commons for a Select Committee to inquire into the matter is spoken of, prior to a claim for compensation.

compensation.

RIBBON OUTBAOK.—Ribbonism has again begun to manifest its influence in the county of Meath. On Sunday night the house of a man named "Jack the Slave," who resides near Athboy, was attacked by an armed party, who fired in through the doors and windows, completely destroying them, and would have murdered the man if it had not providentially happened that a party of constabulary came up at the time. We are glad to be able to add that nearly the whole gang have been captured, owing to the activity of the police.

happened that a party of constabulary came up at the time. We are glad to be able to add that nearly the whole gang have been captured, owing to the activity of the police.

INTEMPERANCE IN DUBLIN.—Between Saturday night and Sunday morning no fewer than eighty-three persons were lodged in two of the Dublin police-offices, and charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The police attribute this great number of arrests to the recent opening of numerous beerhouses under the Beer Act of George IV.

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The Irish Legal Establishments.—A Royal Commission, composed of some of the leading Judges and law advisers of the Crown (English and Irish), is about to commence an inquiry into the legal establishments of Ireland, with a view to the diminution of the personnel and the expenses of the courts. The commission will hold its sittings in Dublin.

The Catholic University.—The session of the Catholic University, under its new president, was inaugurated on Sunday with great pomp. Archbishop Cullen was present, and, the Dublin Morning News say, delivered "a magnificent oration." There will be a great effort made to get a charter and an endowment for this institution.

The Debensunacear Riors.—The proceeduion of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle and other Roman Catholics charged with assault at Derrymacash, last year, was resumed on Saturday at Lurgan. The examination and cross-examination of witnesses were repeatedly interrupted, not always in the most courteous manner, by the learned counsel for the proceeding upon buffoonery. True bills were found against the accused, and the charges will be tried at the next assizes.

#### SCOTI AND

THE ROYAL VISIT TO EDINDURGH.—The foundation-stones of the new General Post Office and Scottish Industrial Museum at Edinburgh are to be formally laid by the Prince Consort on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. Her Majesty, the Prince Consort, and the Royal family are expected to arrive in Edinburgh on Tuesday evening, the 22nd, from Balmoral, and, leaving Holyroad on Wednesday evening, they will make a night journey to London. There is to be no procession at the foundation ceremonial, but the military and volunteers are to be called out; and on the site of the Post Office, which is in view of the Register House and other buildings at the eart end of Princes-street, a platform or gallery forming three sides of a square is to be erected for the accommodation of about 2500 spectators. At the site of the Industrial Museum, in Argyll-square, a platform will also be erected, but here space available for spectators is much more limited. It is proposed that at the hour of her Majesty's departure the park shall be lined with the volunteers bearing torches.

A Ministra beside Himself.—At the last meeting of the Presbytery

be erected, but here space available for spectators is much more limited. It is proposed that at the hour of her Majesty's departure the park shall be lined with the volunteers bearing torches.

A MINISTER BESIDE HIMMELF.—At the last meeting of the Presbytery of Irvine a libel was presented at the instance of certain heritors and parishioners of Dunlop, Ayrshire, charging Mr. Gebbie, the Minister of the parish, with having, among other things, uttered opinions opposed to the word of God, made use of blasphemous expressions, and conducted himself in an irreverent and unseemly manner; and praying that the Presbytery would take immediate steps to relieve him from his charge, or otherwise testify their disapproval. Mr. Gebbie was alleged to have stated that prayer is ineffectual unless accompanied by particular attitudes; that the proper posture during prayer is lying on the back; that persons within the pale of the Church who do not support his peculiar views are worthy of God's wnath and curse; that it can be known from the physiognomy of a man whether he be a Christian, he being able to see Christ looking out of a believer's eyes; that children, and such as have not discretion to accept the Gospel, cannot be saved; that none but the converted are entitled to pray; that it is in the power of every one to be converted whenever he pleases, repentance being a mere change of mind; that the Gospel should be preached only to the converted, and that he himself preaches to unbelievers merely to "chaw" them; that he does not care for the Confession of Faith; that if there is a hotter place hereafter than another that one will get it who doubts the genuineness of the revival movement, &c. He had conducted meetings till very late hourefrequently till two or three o'clock in the morning; he had suffered great noise and confusion to prevail on such occasions, and ran about the church crying and gesticulating wildly; he had laid himself down upon his knees, and laughed loudly, and encouraged the reople to jump and dance upon t

THE PROVINCES.

A Maniac.—An aged man, described as being of a tall, commanding figure, attired in a coat of sackcloth, having on his back a Latin cross of large brass buttons, and proclaiming himself the King of Kings, has been creating a sensation in some of the Yorkshire towns. Over his chest he wears a metal breastplate, and has a silver chalice suspended round his neck. He is profusely adorned with flowers, and carries a nosegay in each hand. On his head he wears a very large crown of thorns, from beneath which fall long locks of silvery hair. This garb he assumes at the railway-stations, and in it perambulates the towns. Otherwise he is well clad. He is said to be a native of the neighbourhood of Leeming-lane, and has already made his appearance in York, Scarborough, Malton, Pickering, and Thirsk. After his rounds he leaves his strange attire (except the silver cup) at the luggage-offices, and then resides at the hotels in the usual way, where it is said his conversation is perfectly rational.

Suicide of a German Merchant at Manchester.—On Monday afternoon the Deputy Coroner for Manchester held an inquest touching the death of Mr. Pelix Assher, described as a merchant, aged 42. Deceased and a friend were staying at the Waterloo Hotel, Piccadilly, on Saturday night. On Sunday morning at six o'clock the "boots" went to call Mr. Ascher, and found him hanging from the bedrails by a handkerchief tied round his neck. Life was extinct, but the body was quite warm. The "boots" went to inform Mr. Ascher's friend, and the body was quite warm. The "boots" went to inform Mr. Ascher's friend, and the body was quite warm. The "boots" went to inform Mr. Ascher's friend, and the body was quite warm. The "boots" went to come the medicovery. The gentleman referred to stated that Mr. Ascher had been in very low spirits, telling witness he believed he was "going to the dogs," as trade was bad, and he had ruined himself by furnishing his house expensively in anticipation of marriage with a young lady to whom he was energied.

New Corn Exchange at Oxford.—The erection of a new Corn Exchange, from the design of Mr. S. L. Seckham, architect and surveyor to the Corporation of Oxford, was commenced on Monday last. The building, which will be of an ornamental character and suitable for concerts, entertainments, and public dinners, will be 100ft. long by 50ft. wide, a tender for £2179 has been accepted; but the fittings, which are not included in the contract, will, it is anticipated, increase the cost to about £2400. The foundation-stone will be laid in the course of a fortnight, and the building is to be completed by Lady Day next.

Draconic Justicks in Suffolk.—At the Wickhambrook, was charged by Mr. John Hynes, of that place, with having taken one carrot, of the value of a farthing, from his field. The Bench thought it would have been better to have acquainted the lad's father with what he had done, and got him flogged, rather than bring him before a bench of magistrates. Complainant said he had lost several carrots at different times, and the boy was always full of mischief. The lad's mother said that her husband had already given him a severe flogging, but Mr. Hynes said he merely gave him a box on the ear. The Bench ordered him to be flogged by the police and discharged. Elizabeth Dutton and Mary Murkin, widows, Wickhambrook, were charged with stealing turnips of the value of twopence, the property of Mr. Webb. In consequence of their character, and the recommendation of the prosecutor, who merely wished to prevent such petty thefts, the Bench ordered them to pay 4s. each, or to be sent to gaol for a fortnight. The fines were paid by a subscription.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE WARRIOR.—The Warrior, 40, iron-cased screw-frigate, Captain the Hon. A. Cochrane, made a formal and official trial on Monday, but though formal and official it was only preliminary to a more definitive test of her speed at a later period, and a subsequent trial of her seagoing capacity on some future occasion. The short run of Monday was in every respect a fair-weather

The result, so far, is stated to be highly creditable to the ship. She realised a mean speed, measured by the log, of 12½ knots, and her machinery worked remarkably well.

ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.—The Malton and Whithy branch of the North-Eastern Railway is full of severe gradients, and trains going north ascend to the table-land of the Yorkshire moors at Gothland, whence there is an incline of nearly a mile in length to the valley of the Esk, the gradients being 1 in 14 and 1 in 20. On this incline there is only a single line of rails, and trains are worked up and down by a stationary engine and a wire rope, running in pulleys. On Saturday right a mineral-train was being drawn up, and when nearly at the top the rope broke. Back shot the laden trucks like an arrow, the breaksman leaping from his van unhurt. At the bottom of the incline a goods train had arrived from Whitby, the engine of which had just passed the points. The driver and stoker, seeing the trucks coming in mad career upon them, both leaped from the engine, saving their lives by a moment of time only. The crash when the two trains met was fearful; the tender of the goods engine and all behindit, together with the runaway minegal-train, were totally smashed, the fragments of both, portions of the line, whinstone, fish, goods, &c., being strewed about in indescribable confusion. The engine of the goodstrain being cut off from its load by the collision, soon began to descend towards Whitby, the line at the bottom having a gradient in that direction. Providentially, the engine, now left to tiself, was not on the same line as the mail, which was behind the goods only a short distance, the men in charge of which were first made aware of danger by the derelict engine passing their train. The driver of the runaway, however, set off inferit, and succeeded in getting upon it and bringing it back to the scene of the accident. No injury to life or limb occurred, but the passengers and mails were delayed considerably by the stoppage of communicat

of the keeper ran away, but the poachers retained their hold of the unfortunate man, and beat him in a dreadful manner. He now lies in a precarious state.

Accident at the Brighton Rahlway Station.—The Brighton Railway seems to have a run of ill-luck upon it just now. The shock of the accident in the tunnel has hardly passed away from men's minds when we are alarmed with another accident—happily this time not attended with loss of life—which happened on Wednesday morning at the Brighton terminus. Additional accommodation was required for the trailic, and the frame of the roof, consisting of immense iron girders, had been thrown across the building, when some of them fell with a tremedous crash, bringing down a considerable portion of the newly-finished walls. Fortunately this happened at so early an hour in the morning that no one was near.

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A Pugnacious Parson.—The Rev. Mr. Fane is an Ensign in the Ongar Volunteer Corps, and at a recent entertainment he said :—"Supposing he were coming from Brentwood to Ongar, and were told he should be stopped at a certain place, would they blame him for providing himself with a couple of pistols? If he were stopped, and the thief said to him, 'You have got a good Queen Victoria sovereign in your pocket, and I've got a worthless old Napoleon, and I want you to change,' he (Mr. Fane) would say, 'Stop a bit, old fellow; I've got a pair of pistols,' 'Oh,' he would say, 'Stop a bit, lold fellow; I've got a pair of pistols,' 'Oh,' he would say, 'but you don't know how to use them; 'and he should reply, 'Oh, yes, I do; I belong to the Ongar Volunteers, and I've learned how to use them, and I'll defend my Victoria against your Napoleon, I'm blest if I don't, old fellow.' Because he was a parson he was told he musn't defend himself. They were to set upon him, knock him down, pick his pocket, rob him of his sovereign, and give him a 'Napoleon' instead, and to take possession of his house, and run away with his wives (wives: oh, Mr. Fane!) and children, and all that sort of thing, and he was to stand by and do nothing! He said 'No!' for though he was a parson, he was also a man; he was an Englishman, and he was determined that no man, whoever he might be, should take away his good Queen Victoria sovereign and give him a Napoleon instead.''

VOLUNTERES AT ALDERSHOTT AND SHORNCLIFFE.—A circular has decreased for the West of the Second with the Vest Red detail the Second with a least the second with the vest Red detail the Second with th

his good Queen Victoria sovereign and give him a Napoleon instead."

Volunteers at Aldershoft and Shorscliffe.—A circular has been issued from the War Office, dated Oct. 8, signed by Lord De Grey and Ripon, intimating that the Secretary of State for War has, with the concurrence of the Duke of Cambridge, and with the desire to encourage the volunteers, consented to allow them to brigade with the regular troops at Aldershott and Shorncliffe. The number of volunteers entitled to this privilege at one time is—Aldershott, 1500; Shorncliffe, 500. Camp equipages will be placed at their disposal, and, if necessary, hut or barrack accommodation. "Rations will be delivered to the corps at stated hours; but if the volunteers are desirous of providing provisions at the contract prices, special arrangements will be necessary to obtain them at the hours suitable to the volunteers. In both cases payment will be made according to the existing contract rates." A Quartermaster-Sergeant will be attached to the corps. The volunteers will have to submit in every respect to military discipline. This circular is evidently a forerunner of others tending to the consolidation and efficiency of the volunteer force.

## Literature.

Maseum by E. LANKESTEIS, M.D., P.R.S., &c. London: Robert Hardwicke.

Pr. Lunkester's book may be viewed in two lights.

To one half of the community it will appear as a friend from whom they would devoitly wish to be saved! whilst the other half of the community is to be saved! whilst the other half of the community is to be saved! whilst the other half of the community is to be saved! whilst the other half of the community with the beauty of the community with the past of the community will be the community of the community o

labouring classes.

The flual chapters on "Alcohol" and "Tobacco" are extremely interesting; but, despite the writer's evident hatred of both, it would be safe to assert that he will disturb the mind of no reasonable man as to the propriety of taking them in moderate quantities, according to the good sense of the consumer. But it seems severe to be hard on Dr. Lankester when he especially states that alcohol and tobacco are less noxious when taken together. We recommend the book for its mass of knowledge, having already said that the mass of people will do very well without it.

M.D., F.L.S., Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

A great number of unreadable books are invariably described as 'uniting the fascination of Romance to the integrity of History.' Making every allowance for the difference of subject, a similar

observation can scarcely be made of Dr. Cleghorn's book; which, although a work of decided value, has about as few amusing qualities to recommend it as could be desired by the most confirmed penal disciplinarian. In a word, it is "official" throughout four hundred closely-printed pages. The valuable difference between a descriptive narrative and a red-tape communication has seldom been so well instanced; and to properly appreciate the subject, the general reader will have to transform himself as closely as possible into a good imitation of the victim of "from ten till four." Any skelch of these official documents it would be vain to attempt; but ye; the subject is one which should be studied by every person in any way connected with or interested in our Indian possessions. It is only of late years that Government has interfered with the indiscriminate and wholesale destruction of the valuable forests of Hindostan. Whilst juvenile offenders, who have never been taught to read, and must therefore be ignorant of the printed prohibition, have constantly been sent to prison for plucking a daisy or breaking a twig in a London park, in India native contractors and despoilers of all kinds have been suffered to clear whole tracts of land to answer their own mercenary ends. Forest too densely packed are not desirable; but to exterminate them, and that not in the best manner, is a serious evil. The results of such a process are already apparent in many districts of Canada. The revolued Southern States of America will probably find the absence of timber to be the next greatest evil to the failure of their cotton supply or want of means adequate to the consumption of so much as they can continue to cultivate. In India, where we may soon expect to see unprecedented changes, the want of timber might be a serious misfortune. Dr. Cleghorn has authority in the south, and he appears to have pursued his mission with most praiseworthy industry. His collection of reports is, we believe, the first of the kind that has appeared; and i

in a form more satisfactory to the reader. These are surely the days when instruction should be made pleasant. It would be easy, from the material supplied by Dr. Cleghorn, to make a much smaller book, which would answer the purpose far more effectually; but, the mischief being done, it is only possible to recommend it to the notice of all those whom it may concern.

Half-hours with the Worst Authors.

#### No. II.

No. II.

Poet Close, the laureate of King Bonny, exclaims in one of his expostulations with his critics, "It is very easy to call a man a fool, but prove him one by fair reasoning." It is a striking appeal; but as Paley found, he said, in the lecture-room at the University, that the great difficulty was to make his classes understand a difficulty rather than the solution of it, so do we often feel the arduousness of every attempt to prove a man a fool who yet carries the title written large on back and brow. The simplest way of getting out of the difficulty is to let the fools speak for themselves whenever you can, and when the fool is a poet, which every one on our present little list claims to be, that is the only fair way of managing things.

We have been indebted for a little harmless amusement to two closely-printed octavo volumes, called "Universal Restoration, a Poem in Ten Epochs, divided into Twenty-six Books, by George Calvat" (Longman). Mr. Calvat, in this tremendous epic of epochs, expounds his views of progress and the millennium in a style whose chief characteristic is its extreme leisurcliness. The poet takes his time. We firmly believe that the chief charm of the millennium is to him its being a good thousand years long. In describing the theatre of the future he sings with infinite zest

No play had e'er a plot without a moral; A single play oft occupied a year—

assigning as the reason that there was

Such care to leave no phase of life untold From history of the bygone times of man.

And this twelvemonth was all filled up with the real matter of the drama, for "gagging" was abolished—

The actors knew their parts and played no more.

And so was prompting-

And never on the stage was bustle seen, Nor prompter's whisper, nor his whistle heard.

And so were postponements, colds, and sudden indisposition-

Real diamonds glittered round the chandeliers . . . No sick-pretended actor absent now, Aud new play postponed, nor hoot nor hiss.

The audiences are not unfrequently more serious than revivalists, much more so than the frequenters of some "tabernacles"—

to the theatre now Men often went more grave than once to church When subjects grave were noted on the bills.

When subjects grave were noted on the bills.

All which is truly millennial and refreshing, but not complete without a few lines more, of which we will make Mr. Calvat a present, for incorporation in his next edition:

No pantonime where clown hits pantaloon
Oa back, steals sausage, or policeman's hat
Kuocks in. No oranges, or lemonade,
Or ginger-beer was cried for sale in pit;
Nor catcalls from the gallery disturbed
The sober listener. And between the acts—
Eight or nine hundred often to one play—
The impatient never stamped upon the floor.

We must now leave Mr. Calvat without suggesting that he has committed a great slip in making it a millennial feature that

There was no village known without a bard.

There was no village known without a bard.

That, Mr. Calvat, is just the present state of things, and it was your business to get it amended.

The next poem on our list (published by G. J. Stevenson) is entitled "The Victoriad; or, The New Word: an Epic and Illustrative Lay of the Spirit of Progress and the Victorian Era. The action founded on the ancient legends and national romance or lay of the new Arthur, or coming man. By an Old Looker-on of Change and Vicissitude. Author of 'Fairy Future'" God of Gold Aristoph., 'Letters on Const. Polisy, 'Eliz. of Carisbrook Epitaph, 'Confessions, &c.: 'Class. Poet., Philol., Misc. Edited by Michael Edmund de Crynton, M.A., Hon. Brit. and Col. Cor., Professor Jules Eveleine, and Sig. R. di Bivarra." If the author should feel disposed to say, he feels sure we have not read him, he is welcome. Candidly we have not, and do not mean to. Our reason is equally simple and cogent—we have not been able to understand ten consecutive lines. The notes are still more startling than the poem, but absolutely unquotable—so maniacally discursive and shatterbrained are they. In order to justify in the reader's eyes our avowal of not having read the book, we shall quote the following maniacal

LIST OF MINOR PIECES OR MELODIES INTRODUCED IN THE STORY.

The Spirit of Norm	an Chivitry	Part I.	Virelay	Book	III.
Thoughts of a Cap	tive; or, The	Fair N	un of Minsk	**	IV.
Figure of the Crysta	il Shrin	***	***		V.
The Glimpse of Pe	ace	***	Madrigal	11	V.
Lay of the Emigra		***	Glas	3 11	V.
The Surprise	***	***	Virelay	11	VI.
The Lough of Fear	***		Ronde	1 ,,	VI.
Guiscard's Farewe		***			VIII.
Guiscard a Parewe		Roc	hford Quinter	, ,,	IX.
	P	art II.			

		Part II.				
The Lost Son : A Secret	of	the Deep	***	***	Book	XI.
A Palermitan Tarantella A Railway Carol	L	** *** ** **			33	XII.
The Token Flower	***				,,	XIII.
The "Devil's Dead"	***		Noor	an Air	**	XIII.
The World's Response :	Ä	Reminiscence	A Cast		**	XVI.
Jubilate of the Wandere:	re	.,		***	"	XVII.
Ta ann -1					"	

We are almost sorry to have to include among our worst authors two decent fellows. One is W. Leith Bremner, author of "The Pilot of the Pentland Frith, and Other Poems" (Simpkin and Co.); the other J. Gordon, author of "Botany Bay, and Other Poems" (A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.). But what can we do? Mr. Bremner sings as follows the story of

THE ROYAL CHARTER.

Unequal strife 'twixt death and life—
One powerful wave in twain did part her;
Four hundred lives and forty-six
Were drowned when sank the Royal Charter.

Britannia, weep for those who sleep In death within the greedy ocean; Lulled there to rest—to long, long rest— By rolling wave and tidal motion.

There, too, were wives who'd risked their lives— Their husbands' hardships bravely sharing; And children, too, whose happy hearts Were for the future little caring.

And there were, too, an able crew, Commanded by good Captain Taylor; And Rodgers, too—since dear to fame— Brave Rodgers, every inch a sailor.

Two months are past: they view at last
The haven which their ship should enter: But, sad the tale! the storm arose, And did for evermore prevent her.

Sid, sad the tale! That death-fraught storm Has left a moral with its sorrow— We're here to-day, but who can say Dath will not claim us ere to-morrow?

while Mr. Gordon thus makes poetic capital out of

THE SYDNEY SHARR-LIST THE SYDNEY SHARB-LIST.

Bank shares go higher and higher,
As dividends go down,
All debentures, too, are shyer
Than they lately were in town.
True, the Coal and Copper Co.
Of Newcastle is on show,
Superintendent, Mr. B——n.

Superintendent, Mr. B—n.

We have one more production, with which we end—"Th Spiritual Eva, a Poem, by Samuel Owen, the Hyde Park Orator," who is his own publisher. Mr. Owen boldly says he "lays claim to inspiration—he is an inspirational medium." A Miss Fanny Green told him one day that "Shelley" would "write a book through him." Some time after this he was "strongly impressed to go to his chamber and write." His "hand was gently controlled," and here is the result:—

UNCOMMONLY LIKE "SHELLEY."

Hark What sounds are those which fall upon mine ear, Freighted with harmony? and what their origin? No earthly music? 'tis the scraph's lyre, Whose sweet discourse enchants my ravished soul With streams of gushing melody. The theme is n

Mr. Owen, having been accustomed to spiritual manifestations in America, will not be surprised to hear that we, too, claim to be an "inspirational medium," and feel "gently controlled" to tell him that, unless he leaves off "orating" and scribbling, and takes to some form of quiet industry, he will repent it.

The Life, Times, and Correspondence of the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. By W. J. FITZPATRICK, J.P., Author of "Lady Morgan: her Career, Literary and Personal," &c. 2 vols. James Duffy.

Dr. Doyle was a man who won golden opinions from all sorts of people, and there is not his like among Irish Bishops now. A well-written life of him, about a sixteenth part of the length of this, would be acceptable even to Protestant readers; but Mr. Fitzpatrick is a clumsy, diffuse compiler, with a pamphleteering sort of mind, and not sufficient moral discrimination for his task.

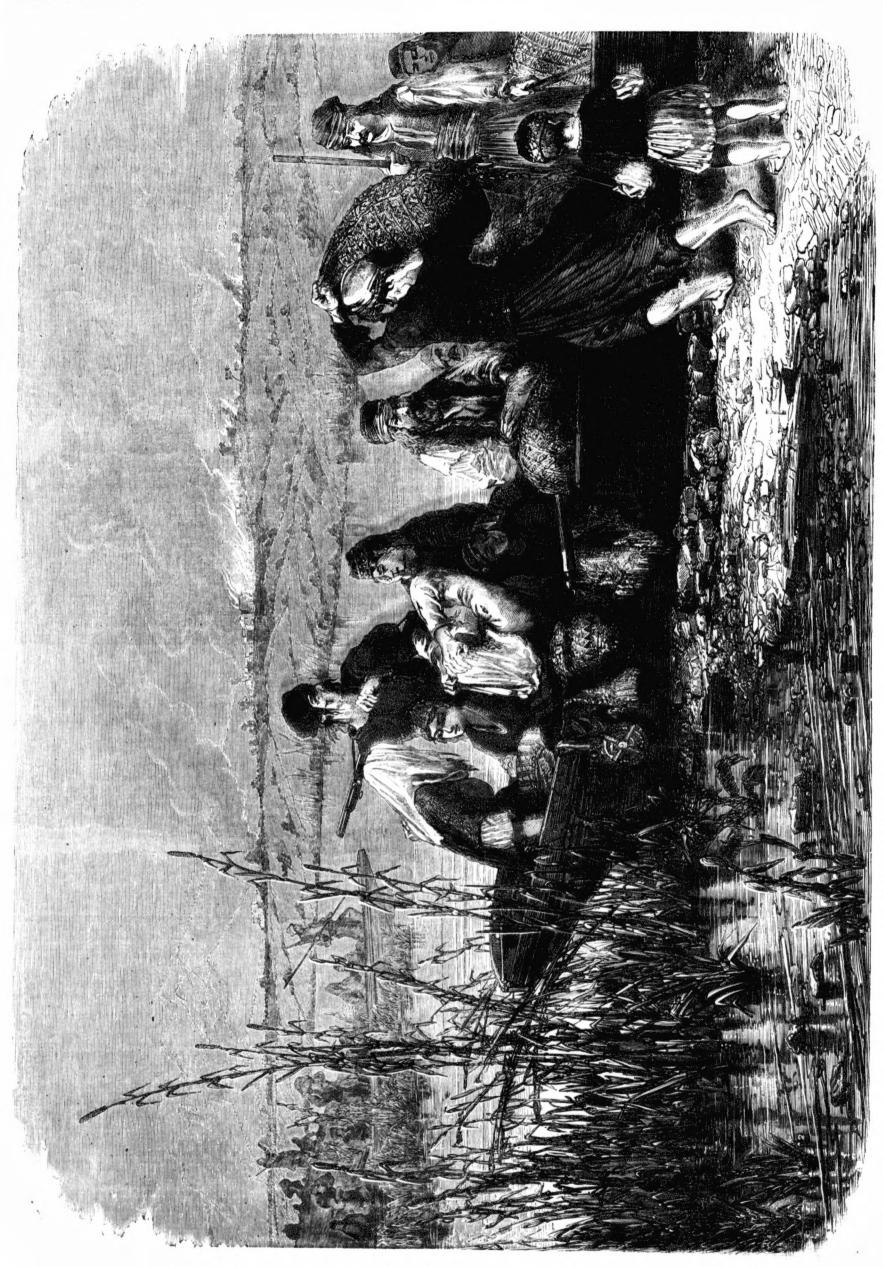
LONDON AND DOVER RAILWAY.—The London, Dover, and Chatham Railway Company, with a view to the better security of the lives of passengers by their new steamers building for the Dover and Calais route, after trials on board their new steamer, the Maid of Kent, of Clilford's system of lowering the boats safely and speedily, have decided on fitting it in all their vessels, an advantage the public travelling by this route cannot fail to appreciate.

EXTRAORDINARY TALE.—A child was deposited twenty-seven years ago at Brussels, having a flower tattooed on its arm. It was of the female sex, and was brought up by a countrywoman paid by the Philanthropic Society. The infant became a young woman, and little is known of her career for some time, except that she was in service for about ten years. Now comes the wonderful part of the story. An English family claims the paternity of the child, and a strict search has been set on foot, which has resulted in a future rich hetress being found in a most wretched place, in company with four soldiers, and she heresif reduced to thel ast degree of abject debauchery. It is to be hoped she is not a peeress in her own right.—Letter from Paris.

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT WOOLWICH.—On Monday night, at eleven extends

from Paris.

Extensive Fire at Woolwich.—On Monday night, at eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in some timber-built stables at Woolwich-common, in the occupation of Mr. George Myers, contractor, of Lambeth, which resulted in the total destruction of the premises and fourteen valuable horses, the property of the firm named, two men being also severely injured.



#### MONTENEGRIN FUGITIVES

MONTENEGRIN FUGITIVES.

The war between the Turks and the Montenegrins still seems far from a termination. The power of the Porte over these tribes has always been uncertain, and in the retreats afforded by their mountains and forests the people have been able to support a perpetual opposition to the sovereignty of the Sultans, and even now their entire subjugation is attended with many difficulties which appear insurmountable. The slightest pretext has always been a sufficient reason for the commencement of hostilities. The bitterness of religious differences, the haughty and persecuting spirit of the Turks, and the predatory habits of the Montenegrins, have supplied ready causes and occasions of quarrel. During the reign of Danilo I., in 1855, a sort of peace was patched up between the belligerents by the intervention of the French Consul at Scutari; but in 1857 the Montenegrins had again broken out into hostilities on account of an attempt to annex the territory near Herzegovine and Albania, and to appropriate the port of Antivari, on the Adriatic. Since the death of Danilo, and the accession of Nicolas, who is still a minor, hostilities have assumed a new shape. Omer Pacha has been sent against the Montenegrins with a separate army, and they have had to suffer all the horrors of regular warfare.

The worst feature of the Turkish army is the fact that the men, having considerable arrears of pay to receive from their Government, are not only so discontented as to have lately become mutinous, but are at the same time ready to take every opportunity of paying themselves by pillage and rapine. Thus the Montenegrins are subject to the violence of a fierce and only half-controlled soldiery, and, in proportion to the enormities which they suffer, of course grow in hate and revenge against their enemies. It is no easy task either to follow or to defeat the Montenegrins in their mountains, so that both vengeance and booty lead the Turkish soldiery to pillage and destroy the villages in the plains, where the people pay with their lives for the refractoriness of their countrymen. Of course it is useless for these people, scattered as they are, and threatened by such an army as that of Omer Pacha, to do any more than leave their villages and escape as best they may, so that whole families, in fear for their lives, take to the hills and escape by the only means which is left them to elude the cruelty and rapacity of their foes.

It is stated that Omer Pacha has recently paid up the arrears to

It is stated that Omer Pacha has recently paid up the arrears to is army, and there is little doubt that, had he not taken some rompt step, there would have been open mutiny amongst the troops

in the camp at Balecia. Probably the difficulty with which the war against the Montenegrins is likely to be attended, and the expense to the Turkish treasury of maintaining an army there, led to the recent offer of the Porte, who consented to raise the blockade of Montenegro on the condition that Prince Nicolas and his senators should sign an engagement thenceforth to respect the Turkish territory. Since this proposition, however, six battalions of Turkish regular troops, while on their return march from Niksich, were attacked by the insurgents and Montenegrins. After a fight, which lasted four hours, the Turks were compelled to take to flight, with the loss of eighty killed and twenty wounded. Negotiations have been broken off, and fresh troops have since been sent to reinforce Omer Pacha. Meanwhile there have been letters announcing that the insurgents from Zubzi, together with some Montenegrin volunteers, had attacked Cincevo and Bioro, but withdrew after a hard fight of three hours.

Two thousand insurgents had attacked Korienielim, and advanced as far as the suburbs of Bilecia.

It was asserted that, notwithstanding pressing orders from Constantinople, Omar Pacha did not venture to attack the Montenegrins, because he had but little confidence in his army. He also appre-



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VISIT TO THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.-VIEW OF CLUMBER

hended a general insurrection in the surrounding provinces and

Servia.

The whole of Montenegro was in arms and the country being fortified. At the same time continual desertions, caused by insufficient rations and deficiency of billeting accommodation, have reduced the number of irregular Turkish troops at Gatzko by two thirds.

An international Commission of Inquiry had already taken the affairs of Servia and Montenegro into consideration; but, although there were numerous conferences at Constantinople, no solution of the matter seemed probable, as the whole question appeared to be involved in contradictory statements and separate interests. The latest news announce that the Turks have invaded Montenegro. They have also attacked Lukovo, killing and mutilating several of the inhabitants.

They have also attacked Lukovo, killing and mutilating several of the inhabitants.

The Prince of Montenegro has demanded satisfaction from the Pote through the International Commissioners.

According to recent statements, the theatre of the war was likely to spread, and the difficulties of the Turkish Government to increase. It is stated that General Microslawski had been summoned to Genoa to organise an expedition destined for Montenegro, and also to excite insurrection in the Slavonian provinces of Turkey, and afterwards revolutionise the Austro-Danubian provinces, and even proceed as far as Galicia. It is likewise asserted that the Governments of Servia, Montenegro, and the Danubian Principalities concur with General Microslawski in this project.

In consequence, probably, of the necessity of finding funds for prosecuting the war, the Sultan's Government has at length taken measures to compel payment of the arrears due by the tax-farmers to the Treasury, the amount of which is very considerable. During the past week, we are informed, the Grand Vizier has ordered the arrest of two of the most obstinate of these defaulters—Messrs. Missak and Gelgeloglu—who will be compelled to pay up before regaining their liberty; and similar rigour will be employed with others of the fiscal fraternity, whose reign of oppression over the peasants and of fraud on the Government is now vast verging to its close all over the empire.

#### ANTICIPATED TROUBLES IN MINGRELIA

ANTICIPATED TROUBLES IN MINCRELIA.

Among the items of intelligence which reach us from Russia, there is one which assumes rather a serious aspect—the deep discontent of Mingrelia against the Russian Government. The Princess Dadian, Regent of Mingrelia, is using all her efforts to introduce into that country, free par excellence, the right of serfdom. The loss of Prince Bariatinski and M. Ducroicy is regretted, as they actively exerted themselves in the maintenance of the ancient Mingrelian liberties. In 1858 Mingrelia unanimously rose against the Regent, and M. Ducroicy had the greatest difficulty in pacifying that country without hostilities being resorted to. The present serious symptoms

appear to presage a general rising, and keep the army of the Caucasus on the watch. The news of a fresh insurrection is every day ex-

# UNSINKABLE AND INCOMBUSTIBLE SHIPS.

UNSINKABLE AND INCOMBUSTIBLE SHIPS.

The Briton, new screw-steamer, destined for the Cape mail service, and now lying in the river off Deptford, is the first specimen of a novel system of shipbuilding which promises to inaugurate a new era in the science. The Briton has been built upon the newly-invented principle of Mr. Langley, of Deptford, for the construction of unsinkable and incombustible ships, which has recently attracted considerable attention both from private shipowners and from the Government, in consequence of the importance of the results which are expected from the carrying out of the principle to its full extent.

The great advantage which is obtained by the invention is the localisation of injury and facility of remedy, wherever injury may be inflicted. The principle is simply to divide each deck from the other by a water-tight flooring of iron, so that, in effect, whether the vessel be composed of one, two, three, or more decks, each becomes a distinct hull of itself, unaffected by any injury which may happen to either of the others, and by the equalisation of the weight of water which may have obtained ingress, keeping the vessel in a level position, or what is technically called "an even keel." Each compartment or deck has its own distinct communication with the

upper deck, and the upper deck alone, by means of a water-tight hatchway; so that, in the event of a leak occurring sufficient to fill either of the decks, not only would the water spread itself over the whole compartment, and thus maintain the trim of the ship, but it could only rise in the main-trunk hatchway of that compartment to the level of the surrounding waves; and thus it would be possible absolutely to destroy one or even two compartments, which extend, it will be remembered, throughout the whole length of the ship, without in any material degree interfering with its floating power. Another advantage is also expected to be found in the facilities which this plan of construction gives for repairing. Should a leak occur, or even the side of a compartment be stove in, so as to let in the water, a diver might descend and ascertain the extent of the injury, and the necessary repairs, which might be effected without interfering in any way with the other compartments; and, as each compartment could be separately pumped out by the hose, the water would be confined, and no damage would be done to the cargo in the other parts of the vessel. The same arrangements will also afford facilities for the extinction of fire in any of the compartments; for not only might the hatchway be closed and all ventilation stopped, leaving the fire to extinguish itself, or the compartment might be almost immediately flooded with water. Insamned as there is a trunk hatchway to each deck, instead of one general hatchway for the lower part of the vessel, as is usually the case, greater facilities will be given for ventilation than at present exist, which, in the case of troop-ships, or of vessels being detained any length of time in hot climates, and where there is liability to fever, is most desirable. By the plan of construction adopted, the engine-room is completely isolated from every other part of the ship, being inclosed, as it were, in four solid walls of iron, excepting, of course, the communication with the flush deck, so t

# VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE

DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales has this week paid a visit to the Secretary for the Colonies, the Duke of Newcastle, at Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire. In anticipation of this event, extensive alterations and improvements have been made upon his Grace's noble mansion, and great preparations were in progress for several days, both at Clumber and in the neighbourhood, to receive the Prince in a suitable manner. In Retford and Worksop the inhabitants determined to give their Royal visitor a most hearty welcome. In consequence, however, of a wish on the Prince's part to avoid display, the people were somewhat disappointed. It had been understood that his Royal Highness would come from Scotland by the Great Northern Railway to Retford; but the route was changed, and the Prince arrived at Worksop by way of Manchester. He reached the station at seven p.m. on Wednesday, and was met by the Clumber troop of yeomanry cavalry, which escorted him to the mansion of his Grace of Newcastle. In deference to wishes expressed, no triumphal arches were erected nor addresses presented, but flags and other decorations were displayed at almost every house as his Royal Highness passed. Since his arrival the Prince has engaged in shooting in the fine preserves around Clumber House; and to-day he will lay the foundation-stone of a church which the Dake of Newcastle is about to erect at Shireoaks for the use of the people employed at his Grace's colleries there.

The mansion and park of Clumber can lay no claim to antiquity or historical associations, the one having been erected and the other reclaimed from a wild and barren waste within the present century; but, as modern creations, they are both entitled to the highest praise. On entering the park gates a splendid scene presents itself—lawns, rising grounds, and small hills broken into steep cliffs, crowned with woods and feathered with herbage even to their bases. After passing through this sylvan scene for about two miles

stone, gradually gains upon the mind, leaving a pleasing impression of quiet sylvan beauty.

The mansion itself is considered to combine magnificence and comfort in a greater degree than any other gentleman's residence in England, and the accommodations and ornaments it contains reflect the highest credit on the taste which presided over its erection and decoration. It consists of three fronts, the one which faces the lake, and which is shown in our Engraving, being reckoned the most picturesque and beautiful. There is here an Ionic colonnade, which has a very pleasing effect, particularly so in that harmonious whole which is seen from the lofty and elegant bridge over the lake. Altogether, Clumber Park is, as has been often remarked, a retreat in which the philosopher, the poet, or the statesman, may find refreshment and repose, as well as gather inspiration or enrich the fancy by the contemplation or its many beauties.

FUNERAL OF MR. VANDENHOFF.—The remains of this eminent tragedian were yesterday week consigned to the family vault in Highgate Cemetery. The chief mourner was his son, George Vandenhoff, Esq., who arrived from America since his father's decease. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Aloysius Bamber, one of the Passionist Fathers belonging to St. Joseph's Retreat, recently established in the district by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Spencer, Provincial of the Order in England.

The Church and Stirt-rapping in Spain.—The Church of Spain has commenced a grand crusade against spirit-rapping. The Inquisition, which hitherto has not been able to catch any of the spirits, has, made a successful razzis on the books which treat of the profane subject, and at an auto-da-fe, over which a priest in full canonicals presided, 300 volumes were consigned to the flames. These priestly doings, however, have met with the open dissatisfaction of the people, who, at the close of the auto-da-fe, hooted the priests, and shouted "Down with the Inquisition!"

Farnch Finance.—In some circles in Paris the interest attaching to Royal visits is being lost in that excited by the financial condition of the country. To this subject public attention has been seriously directed by the late operations of the Bank of France, and the more especially as a rumour prevails that the accommodation required by that establishment is not two but five millions sterling, and that the Bank of England has consented to discount bills to that amount. Very gloomy views are taken of the financial position of the country, which is attributed to the large military expenditure, leading to distrust, and the consequent resumption of the practice of hoarding specie.

The Papal Government and Father Passaglia.—The Espero of Turin states that the Pontifical Government, finding itself powerless against Father Passaglia, whom General de Guy on has pledged his honour to protect from fall annoyance, vents its ill-humour upon the friends of the ex-Jesuit by having their apartments

THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT AND FATHER PASSAGLIA.—The Espero of Turin states that the Pontifical Government, finding itself powerless against Father Passaglia, whom General de Guy on has pledged his honour to protect from Jall annoyance, vents its ill-humour upon the friends of the ex-Jesuit by having their apartments searched, and themselves in many cases arrested. The Abbé Simonetti, Professor of Theology at the College of the Propaganda, and attached to the sacred Penitenzeria, is of the number. According to the Espero, all his papers have been seized, and he himself conveyed to the prison of Termini.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1861.

## A SPURGEON LECTURE.

THE Rev. Charles Haddon Spurgeon, if not a phenomenon of his age, has a right to be regarded as one of its prominent developments. No man in our day has been so much followed as a preacher, no living man has ever attracted such audiences as a lecturer. His essay in this character upon the subject of "The Gorilla" was harmless enough. He had perused an interesting book, and good-humouredly gave the result of his reading to an audience who, generally speaking, had not the advantage of a subscription to a West-end library. Apparently tickled with his easy success, he has during the last week delivered a lecture entitled "Shrews, and How to Tame Them," and upon this lecture and its mode of treatment we can speak only in terms of earnest condemnation.

Mr. Spurgeon commenced by a description of the "shrew," commonly known as the shrew-mouse, and is reported to have described it as possessing a strong musty flavour (musky odour?) "in consequence of the musk secreted in its glands." This fact is, we believe, new to naturalists. He is reported to have proceeded as follows:-"He said that on turning to 'Walker's Dictionary 'he found that the word 'shrew' bore three interpretations: first, 'a mouse; next, 'a peevish, brawling, turbulent, vixenous woman '(laughter); and in the third instance was a derivation from a Saxon word, which he (the rev. gentleman) could spell, but was unable to pronounce.' Now, this passage, instead of being the result of the rev. gentleman's study of "'Walker's' Dictionary," happens to be pirated from the Rev. J. G. Wood's "Common Objects of the Country," where the two interpretations are quoted from "Webster," not "Walker;" and further information is given as follows:-"Thirdly, it is derived from a Saxon word, 'screawa,' a combination of letters which defies any attempt at pronunciation, except, perhaps, by a Russian or a Welshman." It will at once be seen that the miscalled "third interpretation" is a derivation only, and no interpretation at all, "Walker" only gives the meaning, "a peevish, turbulent woman." With respect to the application of the term "shrew" to certain women, he stated that, "On looking, however, into old dictionaries, he discovered that the word 'shrew' has a more extended meaning than is ordinarily assigned to it, and that it applies to males no less than females" (Roars of laughter). Now, we beg to doubt that he actually looked into any old dictionaries on the subject. If so, he could not have made the assertion, as he did, that "It was wonderful how that name ever came to be applied to ill-tempered women;" for a direct explanation of this marvel is to be found in a dictionary by no means recondite-namely, that of Dr. Samuel Johnson, who says of the "shrew-mouse, "Our ancestors looked on her with such terrour that they are supposed to have given her name to a scolding woman, whom for her venom they call a shrew." Ten minutes' research among the shelves of an ordinary library would have taught Mr. Spurgeon the analogy between the old word "shrew" and 'curse." He might have found it, for instance, in the glossary to Chaucer. The old expletive of "Beshrew me" or "thee' has hence its origin; while a shrewish woman is called "curst" repeatedly in Shakspeare, as in the lines,

And bonny Kate, and sometimes Kate the curst;

#### Now go thy ways, thou has tam'd a curst shrew.

Having thus displayed his acquaintance with the ancient history of words, the lecturer showed his acquirements in modern language as exemplified by the late facetious Mr. Wright (of the Adelphi), by stating that the female shrew was extinct, or a thing that "used to was." This elegant jest excited "laughter." As to the truth of the assertion, it happened unluckily that at the moment it was made two men were lying at Newgate condemned to death, each for the murder of his shrewish wife.

But this sorry borrowed witticism was afterwards transcended by the Spurgeonic version of Xantippe's bad behaviour towards Socrates. Here a most coarse and unnecessary allusion (not warranted even by Lemprière, whose words are-"She emptied a vessel of dirty water on his head") was made the vehicle for the production of "roars of laughter." Every reader remembers the story as told by Pope, with its concluding line of

"Rain follows thunder"-that was all he said :

which Spurgeon thus disfigured :- "The philosopher, however, was in no way disturbed, but quietly remarked, 'It has thundered so long that I was sure it would rain."

For the solution of the problem of "taming the shrew," Mr. Spurgeon contented himself with reading passages from Shakspeare's famous comedy. He does not appear to have mentioned the ancient "ducking-stool," with which mechanical appliance for taming shrews we may presume him to be

unacquainted. He afterwards narrated an anecdote of a clergyman attempting to perform the baptismal service "after having taken too much to drink," and this, in its, turn, excited the laughter of his auditory. And all this display of vulgar ignorance, of indecent, filthy buffoonery, was exhibited, be it remembered, at a Baptist "Tabernacle," from the boards of the pulpit, by a popular preacher, and was-we blush for the climax-inaugurated by a prayer, and terminated by an exhortation and applause.

Somebody must be to blame in this matter. We do not blame the Irreverent Mr. Spurgeon for his simple ignorance even of that elementary "index-knowledge" which

# turns no student pale, But holds the eel of Science by the tail;

we do not blame him for collecting an audience of thousands to banquet upon such a "feast of reason and flow of soul as may be the best he has to offer. We blame him for those gratuitous flights of coarseness, indelicacy, and bad taste which he might at least have omitted, and which, in the case of an ordinary workaday lecturer, would have ensured his being hooted from the platform of any well-conducted mechanics' institution.

The saddest aspect of the matter has yet to be considered, With what feelings of pious solemnity can these thousands of auditors hereafter listen to discourses upon sacred things from the lips of the man at whom they have heretofore roared with mirth as a familiar buffoon? What expoundings of Scripture, what enunciations of Divine Truth, can be hearkened to with respect from a vulgar joker, who distorts even classic fable, and convicts himself (ore suo) of being unable to distinguish an interpretation from an etymology?

The very success of a Spurgeon lecture is its worst feature, We find that six thousand persons assembled to hear his dilution of Du Chaillu's book, after the able, erudite, and admirably illustrated lectures of Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins on the same subject had failed to attract the masses. Of course there must be ignorant, ill-judging, illiterate persons in the world, to whom even a Spurgeon can afford some kind of information. But surely the way to educate them into a knowledge of higher things can never be to mislead them with misstated facts, and to reflect their ignorance and coarsenes back into their faces from the pulpit of a place of worship.

#### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PRINCE ARTHUR Arrived at Buckingham Palace from Balmoral on Sunday torning, and left town again in the afternoon for Windsor Castle.

THE DOWAGER MARCHIONESS CONYNGHAM died the other day at Bisons, he family seat, near Canterbury, at the age of ninety-two.

LADY ROSE, relict of Sir George Rose, and mother of Sir Hugh Rose, ommanding the forces in India, died at Holme Lodge, Wimbledon, on atturday last.

Saturday last.

SIR R. PERL has founded three exhibitions of £40 each, tenable for one year, in Queen's University, Ireland.

The Lord Warden and Commissioners of Dover Harbour have made a grant of a plot of ground in that town for a Jewish synagogue.

MAJOR-GENERAL WYNDHAM has just started on his return to India to resume the command of the troops in the Lahore district.

Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B., will leave England to assume the command of the Madras Presidency on the 20th of next month. Lord Monck, the nowly-appointed Governor-General of Canada, sailed from Derry last week in the Canadian steamer North Briton for the seat of his government.

his government.

THE MOORISH PRINCE MULEY-EL-ABBAS assembled all the members of his Legation at Madrid and made them join him in offering up prayers for the recovery of the Infanta Donna Concepcion.

SIR J. HAMLYN WILLIAMS, BART., who was M.P. for Carmarthenshire for several years, expired at Clovelly Court, Bideford, on the 10th inst.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATION OF THE FRIENDS OF POLAND has sent an address to Princes Witold and Ladislaus Czartoryski, sons of the late illustrious Prince Adam Czartoryski, condoling with them on the death of their father.

The Admirers of Elizabeth Barrett Browning will be glad to hear that she has left behind her a number of unpublished poems. They are being prepared for the press, and a volume of them will probably be published about Christmas.

SIR ARCHIBALD ALISON is engaged in writing "Lives of Lord Castlereagi nd Sir Charles Stewart, Second and Third Marquises of Londonderry," rom family papers.

IT IS SAID that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, is not kely to obtain the promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to which in the ordinary course, he would have succeeded on the death of General Mag. H. B. Second St. Mag. M. B. Second St. M. Second St. M. Second St. Mag. M. B. Second St. Mag. M. B. Second St. M. Second St. M. Second St. Mag. M. B. Second St. M. Seco Lieutenant-Colonel, to which, eded on the death of General

Mrs. H. B. Stows, in a letter more energetic than her first, dwells on the abject of slave emancipation.

It is RUMOURED that the Duke of Somerset, First Lard of the Admiralty, is to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Devon, vice Earl Fortescue, deceased.

MAJOR SIBTHORF, M.P. for Lincoln, died suddenly on Monday. He wa the son of the late Colonel Sibthorp, and has represented Lincoln since 1856 the son of the late Colonel Sibthorp, and has represented Lincoln since 1856. SIR WILLIAM CUBITT, the eminent engineer, whose name is identified with many important public work, the greatest being the Crystal Palace of 1851, the erection of which he superintended, died on the 13th inst., after an illness of some duration.

DR. Baring, Bishop-elect of Durham, has appointed the Rev. E. Cheese, Rector of Haughton-le-Skerne, to be his Chaplain, but not his "domestic" Chaplain, for that would have necessitated the Rector's absence from Haughton-le-Skerne.

Haughton-le-Skerne.

A Grand Rrukw, in which both volunteers and regulars took part, came off at Manchester on Saturday. The men on the ground numbered rather more than 3000. General Wetherall was the commander for the day, and the affair passed off very successfully.

the affair passed off very successfully.

An Eldpement in High Life is affording gossip to the Parisians. The lady is said to be the wife of a statesman holding high office, and well known in English society.

Several Polisi Actors from Lemberg (Galicia), who during the representations given at the theatre at Tarnov had sung political songs, were arrested on their return to Lemberg.

A German Artiste has put herself up to lottery. There are to be 500 tickets at 50 thalers each, and the drawer of the winning number is to have, during twelve months, the exclusive right to her professional services.

Four Men, named Jones, Brandrick, Jukes, and Maddocks, have been committed for the murder of Mr. Baggott at Bilston.

A few days ago, while some men were engaged in digging earth in a brickfield near Lewisham, a mass of soil fell upon them, and one of their number, being completely covered, was crushed to death instantaneously.

A Convention has been entered into between Sweden and Holland by

A Convention has been entered into between Sweden and Holland by which Swedes and Norwegians who travel in the latter country will not be required to have passports, but simply some document to prove their identity

Major The Hon. C. Dormer and Ella Frances Catherine, only daughter of Sir A. Alison, were married in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, on Tuesday week.

PRATT'S MAIL, which has for the last forty years run between Malvern and Cheltenham, travelled for the last time on Saturday.

A REPORT is current in Paris that the Emperor Napoleon intends to visit against next year, in order to see the Great Exhibition.

THE QUEEN OF BONNY, who weights accenteen stone, and dresses in the ewest Parisian fashions, recently visited the mail-steamer Athenian, and und herself so comfortable that it was with the greatest difficulty (and by ap of several Kroomen) she was got out of the vessel.

telp of several Kroomen) she was got out of the vessel.

A FUNERAL SERVICE in memory of the unfortunate Count Louis Justhyani was celebrated at Pesth on the 5th inst. About sixty of the return's partisans attended on the occasion.

John Paulowski, postmaster of Garston, near Liverpool, together with everal members of his family, has been committed for trial on a charge of tealing letters intrusted to him for transmission through the post.

tealing letters intrusted to him for transmission through the post.

WHILE SOME VOLUNTEERS WERE FRACTISING RIFLE-SHOOTING in the cighbourhood of Ashford, a few days since, the drill-sergeant of the corps ame within the range as one of the party fired, and was unfortunately but dead on the spot, the ball having passed through his head.

THE NEW KING OF MADAGASCAR, RADAMA II., is about to send an mbassy to France. It will consist of ten of the native nobles and the filitary Governor of Enzyrne.

Military Governor of Enlyrne.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the metropolis in the month of fovember, at which the Duke of Cambridge has consented to preside, for no purpose of taking such steps as will result in a worthy memorial to the

THERE ARE FIFTY-FOUR SHIFS OF WAR now under construction at the toyal and private yards, many of which are in a very forward state for autholing. These vessels will carry an aggregate of 1254 guns, are of 0,330-horse power, and 95,255 tons.

It has been resolved to establish an Industrial Association a Newcastle for the purpose of affording employment to such male convicts a express a wish to reform.

in Newcastle for the purpose of anothing and the series a wish to reform.

Drobers, honours, and certificates were last week conferred upon certain students of the Queen's University in Ireland in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, in the presence of a large and fashionable assemblage.

An Explosion took place at the Heypord Isonwoses, near Weedon herely one unfortunate man lost his life, another was so fearfully injured that he is not expected to survive, and a third narrowly escaped meeting the

ame fate.

THE VINTAGE IN PORTUGAL has proved much more favourable than twas last year, but there is a deficiency in the grain crops.

Sixteen Men were engaged on a scaffolding at Badeworth Hall, York-hire, when it gave way: one man was killed instantly, and several others recreasingly injured, one of whom has since died.

CAPTAIN W. B. BALDAY, charged with murdering one of his crew in the

Most of that.

Most of the Cases of Compensation for Personal Injury sustained in
the late accident on the North London Railway, not resulting in death, have
een settled for various sums ranging under £50 each.

THE ERECTION will be shortly commenced of a fort and casemated barracks at Shotly Point, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £25,000.

A MAN NAMED STRAD, residing at Leeds, married his deceased wife's sister. The other day he abandoned her, and refused to refund money given by the perish to the female for her support, on the ground that the marriage was illegul. The case came before the magistrate, who ruled in favour of

THE GOVERNMENT OF PERU has protested against the annexation of St. Domingo by Spain. The Spanish Cabinet is accused by the Penuvian nuthorities of creating and encouraging disorders in most of the States of south America.

South America.

CAPTAIN DE RUSSEL, of the French Navy, who was sent by the French Government in the Great Eastern, in her first voyage to New York, to ascertain her nautical qualities, has come to England on the mission of inspecting and reporting on the injuries she has lately received.

GROGAE WILSON, AND HIS SON JOHN SWALLOW WILSON, were last week charged at the Dewsbury Courthouse with forging and uttering certain bills of exchange representing in the aggregate about £300.

ANN DUNING, aged 104, residing at Taunton, is reported to have partaken of a goose on Michaelmas Day, and then to have carried a heavy basket eleven or twelve miles.

A Portion of Working Cemeters having been set apart for the interment of members of the Order of Odd Fellows, the ceremony of inauguration took place on Monday, in the presence of between 400 and 500 members of the order.

THE BODY OF R. JOHNSON, a saddler, at York, has been taken out of the River Foss, into which it is supposed he fell whilst in a state of intoxication. The body of John Butler, a retired butcher and farmer, has also been found up the same river.

IT HAS BUENDEFINITIVELY ARRANGED to dispose of the site of St-Thomas's Hospital for the requirements of the London-bridge Railway Companies, and to coalesce with St. Bartholomew's, the joint institution to have a convalescent hospital some few miles out of town.

An Attempt has Just Been Made to Upset a Railway Train, at a dangerous spot near Wrexham, by placing across the line one of the iron chairs used for laying the rails.

While we are Busily engaged in converting the Royal Oak, the

Whilk we are nusily knowed in converting the Royal Oak, the Royal Alfred, and other vessels of the same class, from ordinary screw line-of-battle ships into armour-plated vessels, we are informed that the French are actually abandoning the plan, and are now building solely of

THE CHESTNUT-TREES on the promenades in Paris are again in bloom and in a garden at Bagnolet, on the east of Paris, may be seen a vine whice cars at the same time clusters of ripe grapes and bunches of blossoms. Acutent there may be seen an apple-tree in full bloom. Vines and pear test may be also seen in bloom at and near Rouen.

Ma. Mosles, of Glessen, relates the case of a girl who, suffering from an ection of the ear consequent upon an attack of typhoid fever, was ddenly seized with a sneezing fit which lasted for eighty hours. Reckong ten sneezes per minute, he makes out that the girl must have sneezed .000 times.

THE STRIKE OF THE BUILDING TRADES IN LIVERPOOL has terminated in favour of the men, the masters having withdrawn the hour system of payment, and both parties having signed an agreement not to introduce any change in the existing rules of the trade without giving six months' notice on either side.

In some Excavations just made at Accz, near Charleroi, in Belgium, a umber of old Roman tombs, containing coins, arms, amphore, &c., were qual. The tombs appear to be those of military chiefs; and in the midst them are a quantity of bones.

of them are a quantity of bones.

It is status that the Chambers of Commerce of Lyons, Rouen, Mulhouse, and other manufacturing places in France, the trade of which with the United States has been prostrated by the civil war, have addressed memorials to the imperial Government, urging an immediate recognition of the Confederate States and the raising of the blockade.

A CATILE-DEALER, bringing up a large quantity of sheep to town from the Great Weyhill sheep fair, was incautious enough to put his head so far out of one of the trucks that it came in contact with an abutment of one of the bridges. His skull was fractured in several places, and he was so severely injured that his recovery was from the first hopleless.

A Physician of America, named Poltdill, is said to have discovered a method by which he can produce at pleasure bass, baritone, tenor, of sofrano voices in the human largyx by means of a slight and simple operation, without pain or danger; and in a week, or a fortnight at farthest those who have submitted to it acquire great musical powers, however inharmonious their voices may have been previously.

Tom Sayres, the ex-champion, having bought the best portions of several questrian study, has commenced a tour with his establishment, which he calls 'The Champion Circus of the World,' and means himself to contribute to the attractions for the public by giving exhibitions of the art of which he engine was placed and a supplement an adept.

At the Wast Baonwich Foundry, a few days ago, the ground on which is so prominent an adept.

Wast Baonwich Foundry, a few days ago, the ground on which e was placed gave way, swallowing up the steam-engine and

THE MARRIAGE of the celebrated composer Liest with the Princess Witt-castein is expected to take place at Rome about the end of the present math.

IT IS STATED that the repairs to the Great Eastern will cost £10,000. The empost of the ship is reported to have given way.

Mr. Spurgion as Perrauchio.—On Friday night last week a large uthence, in which the fair sex greatly predominated, assembled in Mr. surgeon's Tabernacle, to hear a lecture delivered by that gentleman on the week a husband did not get on well with his wife, in nine cases out of nit was his own fault. There was a clergyman once, who had taken too unch to drink, when he was called upon to "sprinkle" a child. He fumbled this book, but could not find the place, whereupon he atamnered cut, What a very difficult child this is to baptise!" It was the clergyman inself who was in fault; and so it was for the most part with husbands and wives.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

THE LOUNCER AT THE CLUBS.

A RUMOUR has been flying about Pall-mall, and agitating that centre of gossip and canard exceedingly. It is said on the "best authority" that her Majesty's Government mean to propose a reduction in the Army, that this proposition will be opposed by the united strength of the Conservative party, and that, aided by many of the Whigs, who are as averse to the reduction of our military strength as the Conservatives, the Opposition will beat the Government, and then Lord Derby will once more be called to take the helm. It is a very pretty castle in the air all this; but, unfortunately for Conservative hopes and ambition, it is only in the air, for it has not a particle of truth at its base. General Peel has divined the real state of the case. There may be a reduction in the Army; but, if so, it will only be to the extent that will bring the number of men within the Parliamentary vote, and will scarcely, if at all, affect its real material strength. Those men only who are unfit for service will be discharged. There will be a reduction in the Estimates. This, I believe, is settled; but, if the cost of the Army is lessened without impairing its strength, surely the most agitated alarmist will not object to the arrangement.

A rather silly article in the Observer of last Sunday, though intended to confirm the faith of the Liberals in the stability of the Government, has led to a good deal of discussion in political circles, and has had quite a contrary effect to that which was intended. "Why," it is said, "should this semi-official organ take such pains to assure its friends that Government is safe?" It seems to argue a consciousness in the mind of the writer that the Ministry is really in danger. As far, however, as I can learn, there is no immediate danger. Parties are pretty equally divided, and when Parliament meets something may turn up at any moment that may lead to an overturn; but until then, unless Ministers quarrel amongst themselves, which they are scarcely likely to do, there will

Apropos to Gladstone's financial scheme. I have received a letter from a gentleman, who sends his card, impugning my statement in your Journal a fortnight ago. It will be remembered that, taking the decrease on the year ending Sept. 30 at £1,003,000, I added the probable decrease during the next two quarters, and made the total decrease for 1860-1 £2,200 000. But my correspondent points out that the sum of £1,003,000 includes the deficit of the two quarters ending April 1860, which two quarters have nothing to do with the matter, as in April, 1860, the financial year, and the account thereof, were closed; and as my correspondent says, "What we have to look at, as regards the fulliment of Mr. Gladstone's auticipations, and the success of his last Budget, so far, is not the decrease on the year, but on the half year just ended, that is, from the commencement of the present financial year, on the 1st of April last." This seems to be clear and obvious, and in that case, as my correspondent shows, the account will stand thus—

Decrease in the second quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1861 ... £2,056,934

Decrease in the second quarter, ending Sept. 30, 1861 Increase in the first quarter of the financial year ....

which, instead of £1,003,000, leaves a net decrease of only ... £478.514

which, instead of £1,003,000, leaves a net decrease of only ... £478,514 My error arose from my taking for granted the accuracy of some half-dozen Liberal papers. In future, when I meddle with financial matters, I will look to the original documents themselves.

News has come to hand that Major Sibthorp, member for Lincoln, and son of the eccentric Colonel, who for so many years amused the House with his absurd speeches, is dead. The Major was quite a reaction from his father. The old Colonel was wild, extravagant, and noisy, especially late at night, when he was duly primed. The Major was modest, reasonable, quiet, and unobtrusive. I do not remember that he ever spoke in the House. A morning paper says that the Sibthorps are all-powerful at Lincoln; this is, however, a mistake. If there be another Sibthorp ready, no doubt he will be returned; but generally Lincoln returns one and one. Major Sibthorp's colleague, Mr. Heneage, is a Liberal. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, when he was a Liberal, represented Lincoln in three Parliaments.

Mr. Addington, the Conservative candidate at Plymouth, is the son of Lord Sidmouth and grandson of the first peer, who was so prominent a man in the political world at the beginning of this century—first as Mr. Addington and long afterwards as Lord Sidmouth. To the young politicians of this generation the name of Sidmouth is not very familiar; but those of us whose personal recollections go back forty years will remember it associated with that of Liverpool, Castlereagh, and Eldon, and typical of everything that was repressive and obstructive, and hateful to the people. The first Lord Sidmouth, when Mr. Addington, was Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards the leader of that curious band of menalled "The King's Friends," who used to support the King against his Ministers. Times have changed and improved since then; let us hope that the Addingtons have changed and improved with them.

Those numberless Parliamentary agents, solicitors, and railway agents, who have to conduct bills through the House of Commons will be sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Dew, one of the ablest of the committee clerks, and a most courteous and affable man. He was in town only a few weeks back; but on his return to Baldock, in Hertfordshire, he was seized by a malignant fever, and in five days afterwards was a corpse. Mr. Dew was comparatively a young man—not more than forty, I should think. He acted as secretary to the Weedon Commission, and also to that which was appointed to investigate the Wakefield election.

The restless Marquis of Normanby has published a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the Charges Mr. Addington, the Conservative candidate at Plymouth, is the

investigate the Wakefield election.

The restless Marquis of Normanby has published a pamphlet entitled "A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the Charges of Mr. Gladstone." It is long—containing 104 closely-printed 8vo pages, and full of matter worthy of attention; and this it will receive, no doubt, in the proper quarter. I shall content myself with one extract. Lord Normanby avers that Gladstone, when he went to Italy and gathered materials for his startling pamphlet, was regularly bamboozled by the revolutionary party; and in proof the noble Lord quotes a letter from M. Petrucelli della Gattini, one of the revolutionists:—"It is time," says this gentleman, "to have bamboozled by the revolutionary party; and in proof the noble Lord quotes a letter from M. Petrucelli della Gattini, one of the revolutionists:—"It is time," says this gentleman, "to have done with these fétisches. Poerio is a conventional invention of the Anglo-French press. When we were agitating Europe and exciting it against the Bourlons of Naples, we wanted to personify the negation of that horrible dynasty—we wanted to present to the readers of liberal Europe a living, papitating, visible victim whom that ogre Ferdinand used to devour raw at every meal. For this purpose no invented Poerio. The English and French press excited the appetite of that great philanthropist Gladstone, who repaired to Naples to see with his own eyes this new man in the iron mask. He saw him. He was moved; and, like us, he set to work to magnify his victim in order to render the oppressor more odious. He exaggerated the punishment in order to irritate public opinion; and Poerio was created from top to toe." In short, Gladstone was sold. He saw the prison; he saw Poerio chained; he inquired minutely into Poerio's case. After his escape, Poerio came over to England. He went down to the House. I saw him—hundreds saw him; but Gladstone and all of us were sold! There was no injustice, no prolonged imprisonment, no chains, no prison, no Poerio!

Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest has joined the Northern American army. This is "Dolly Vane," once M.P. for North Durham, so famous in the House for dandyism, and in the police courts for more questionable distinctions.

A paragraph went the round of the papers a short time since calling attention to the circumstance that at a recent sale of autographs Burns's poem of "Afton Water," entirely in his own handwriting, fetched the moderate amount of te3 Ios., whereas the autographs of Jonathan Wild and Francis Blackbeard were knocked down at no less a sum than £11 Ios. This, of course, farnished an opportunity for the display of a considerable amount of virtuous indignation, the writers forgetting that autographs, after all, are, like everything else, subject to the ordinary laws of demand and supply. The fact is that the unitograph of the noterious Jonathan Wild is not only much sought after but is also of great rarity; and collectors on the look out for twill be glad to learn that a very curious specimen of Jonathan's caligraphy is at present in the market. This is his receipt out will be glad to learn that a very curious specimen of Jonathan's caligraphy is at present in the market. This is his receipt and robbed Thona of the total course of the control of the Treasury asking payment of another sam of money due to him for services rendered in his ordinary calling of thiefraker-general. These curious documents form part of a singular collection which is to be sold by auction by Messrs. Southpate and Barrett on Wednesday next—a collection which embraces upwards of two hundred volumes containing the reports of several thousand trials, with the lives and careers of most of the notorious criminals of the past two conturies; and also a large number of scarce pamphics, rare broadsides, and cuttings from old newspapers relating to remarkable crimes. The most interesting part of the celection, however, is the large number of scarce pamphi

"Extravaganza and Spectacle" in the next month's number of Temple Bar.

There is ample promise of a good literary season. We shall have Mr. Kinglake's long-expected "History of the Invasion of the Crimea;" The Lives of the Engineers," by Mr. Smiles; and "The Story of Lord Bacon's Life," by Mr. Dixon—not a rechaufe of his recent work, but a new book. Two Histories of Music are announced, one by Mr. Chorley, the other by Mr. Hullah; and in lighter literature we shall have novels by Holme Lee, George A. Sala, Miss Mulock, and the Rev. J. M. Bellew. This last-named gentleman makes his first appearance as a novelist, though he has contributed to other branches of literature very successfully. That the profession of a clergyman does not incapacitate a man from writing a good novel has been frequently proved by Mr. Kingsley; and, with Mr. Bellew's experience of the world, he ought to be able to assist in the solution of many of the important social questions of the day.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The St. James's has reopened under the management of Mr. Wigan, with all the old favourites, and an accession of strength in Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews and Mr. Joseph Robins.

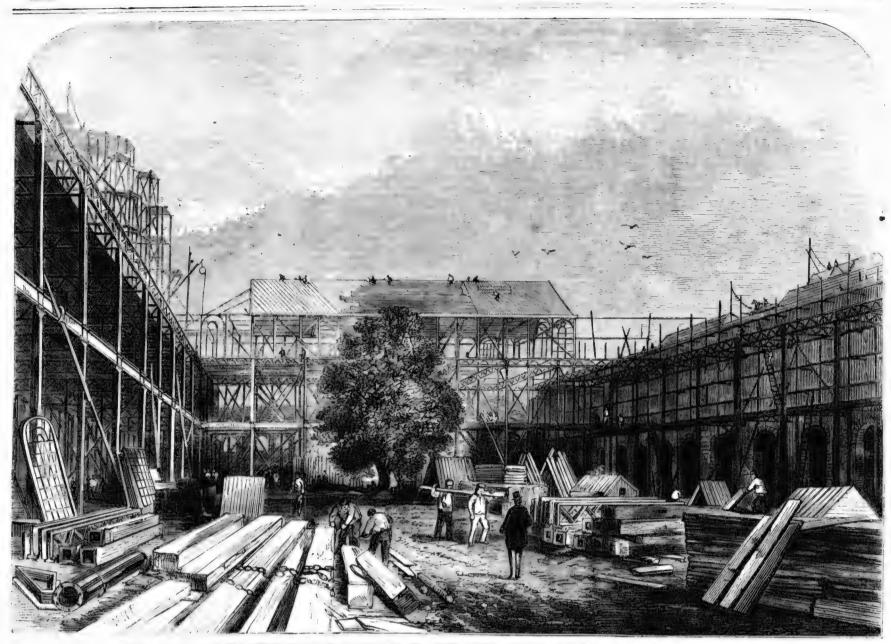
The Gallery of Illustration is once more the home of those accomplished artists Mr. and Mrs. German Reed and Mr. John Parry, who are giving their old entertainment with all their old vigour. Novelties are announced as in preparation.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—Ample arrangements are being made for giving scale to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the Middle Temple on the 31st inst. Some days will pass before they are completed, but aircaly great progress has been made, and the gardens are looking extremely well. They have been carefully isid out, newly gravelied and arranged, and measures have been taken for providing accommodation in them for ladies and others who, from the limited space at the disposal of the Benchers, will not be able to obtain admission into the Library during his Royal Highness's presence. The new fountain is finished, and when decorated according to the plans in contemplation will present a pleasing appearance on the rising ground opposite to the principal door of the Library. The Prince will be received at the entrance to the Temple by the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson, D.D., Master of the Temple, the Benchers, and the treasurer, and will be conducted past the Middle Temple Hall to the Library, where an address will be presented to him. The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchaquer, and other Judges who are members of the same society, will be present at the bunquet in the evening.

United Jistics of England, the Lord Chief Darkon of the Exactivet, another Judges who are members of the same society, will be present at the banquet in the evening.

The National Lippe-boat Institution.—The life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution have saved during the last twenty-one months four bundred and ten lives from shipwreck on the coasts of the United Kingdem just the number that would man one of our largest line-of-battle ships, thus showing how important and national are the services of the Life-boat, Institution, and how deserving it is of public support.

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT. — The Gazette of Tuesday evening announces the prorogation of Parliament from Tuesday next, to which time it stood adjourned, till Tuesday, the lith of Pocember. It is not expected that the Legislature will meet before its usual time in February next.





PRESENT STATE OF THE WORKS IN THE NAVE

# THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AT SOUTH

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The building for the great Internationa Exhibition of 1862 is progressing fast, and is now beginning to assume something like shape and form; but only those who have visited the works can fully realise the noble proportions of Captain Fowke's palace. From pictures we may get a general notion of the form of the structure; but we must see the huge piles of scaffolding, the long avenues of iron columns, and the immense ribs which span the nave, before we can have an adequate idea of its vastness. The works have advanced with magical rapidity. Five months ago Messrs. Kelk and Lucas had not commenced operations, and now the wondrous palace of Gaptain Fowke towers above all surrounding buildings, and covers nearly twenty-two acres of ground—a site more than three times the size of that on which the Houses of Parliament stand.

The site adjoins the Royal Horticultural Gardens, and lies between Prince Albert's-road on the west, Exhibition-road on the east, and Cromwell-road on the south. The principal portion of the building occupies a quadrangle. The picture-galleries form the three sides of the quadrangle which face the above-mentioned roads, and on the other side the refreshment halls and arcades are placed so as to overlook the gardens. The largest picture-gallery is in the Cromwell-road. This is 1150ft. long, 50ft. wide, and 50ft. high from the ground floor, being about as long as the gallery at the Louvre in Paris. Although the entrance is in the centre, the passage from end to end of this great gallery is uninterrupted. The construction is of solid brickwork. The auxiliary picture-galleries are in Prince Albert and Exhibition roads. They are 25ft. wide, and about 30ft. high, and jointly 1200ft. long. At the present time these buildings are in a very forward state. The greater portion of the main gallery has been roofed in, and the glazing of the top-lights has commenced. It is intended that the central portion of the picture-gallery, which is the part hereafter to be



PORTRAIT OF THE RED INDIAN DEERFOOT. - FROM A PHOTOGRAPH )

tower of Babel. The corresponding scaffold at the other end of the nave is three parts finished and the erection of the dome itself will be commenced immediately.

The nave and transepts are 100ft. high, and \$5ft. wide; the nave is 800ft. long, including the domes. They will be lighted on both sides by clerestory windows, upwards of 25ft, high. The nave is already nearly half-finished, and the eastern transept is in a very forward state. The portion of the nave which has been roofed in clearly foreshadows the grandeur of the complete structure. The ribs which support the roof are of a very elegant form, and these, together with the angular roof and the clerestory windows, give the nave a truly Gothic chara ter.

At 25ft. from the ground a gallery runs at each side of the nave and transepts. This gallery is nearly complete. The glass courts, which will fill up the quadrangular spaces between the south side of the nave and the principal picture gallery, and between the north side and the refreshment department, are as yet almost untouched, but as they will be formed almost entirely of glass and iron they can be run up in a wonderfully short space of time.

In order to raise the ribs of the nave, a travelling scaffold has been erected. This beautiful piece of workmanship is about 95ft. high and he sees the contractors upwards of £500. It is provided with twelve wheels, and travels along four stout rails which rest on piles. Notwithstanding its immense size and weight, it can be run along the tramway by four men armed with iron levers.

To raise the ribs, beams, and girders, a steamhoist is used. The rapidity with which this machine performs its work is truly marvellour. The ribs for the roof of the nave are raised in two pieces, each weighing three tons. To raise one of these pieces to the height of 100ft. the steamhoist only requires seven minutes. As for bundles of planks, rolls of felt, and any other small objects, they are whisked up from floor to roof in about three-quarters of a minute. The machinery-shed is

# THE FOOT-RACE BETWEEN JACKSON

AND DEERFOOT.

A LARGE muster of spectators assembled in Mr. Roberts's inclosed pedestrian-ground, Old Brompton, on Monday, to witness the contest between W. Jackson (the American Deer) and Deerfoot (the North American Red Indian), over a distance of four miles, for a stake of £50. Deerfoot is a



THE GREAT FOOT-RACE AT BROMPTON BETWEEN DEELFOOT (THE SENECA INDIAN) AND JACKSON (THE AMERICAN DEER).

native of Cattarangus, about thirty miles distant from Buffalo, North America, and is reckoned the swiftest of his tribe, among whom running is much practised, and swiftness of foot highly esteemed. He stands about 5ft. 11½in., and weighs 11st. 6lb. His age is unknown, but supposed to be about twenty-eight. His muscular development is enormous. In his walk he appears to stoop considerably, which is increased by the immense volume of the dorsal muscles, which, when in action, give him a rolling gait. The lumbar regions are equally well developed, with very light and flat quarters, merging into large and muscular thighs, the front muscles and extensors showing very prominent, his lower extremities being of a very light appearance, although the tendons show the thoroughbred qualities of speed combined with endurance. His chest is vast, showing the immense resources of his lungs. The pectoral, deltoid, and biceps show power more befitting a blacksmith than a pedestrian. His features are characteristic of his race—the high malar bones fully developed—the square lower maxillary—the prominent nasal bones, extended nostrils, and eagle eye, combined with a thin, determined lip, show him to possess all the attributes for which the children of the Far West are celebrated. Since his arrival in this country, on the 8th of August last, he has run in five races, as follows:—Monday, Sept. 9, defeated by Mills, at Hackney Wick, for the six-mile champion's belt; Monday, Sept. 16, defeated White, of Gateshead, in a four-mile race for £50, at Manchester; Monday, Sept. 23, won the ten-mile champion's cup at Hackney Wick, defeating White and Mills; Monday, Sept. 30, defeated Levett, at Dublin, in a ten-mile race for £50, in which he gave Levett a minute's start; Monday, Oct. 7, defeated Mills and Levett in a twelve-mile race for £100, at Dublin, doing the distance in 65 min. 6 sec.

Jackson, who is a much smaller man than his opponent, has, during

in 65 min. 6 sec.

Jackson, who is a much smaller man than his opponent, has, during a pedestrian career of twenty-four years, run, in his matches in both continents of Europe and America, more miles than the distance once round the world. His last performance was at Hackney Wick continents of Europe and America, more mans at Hackney Wick once round the world. His last performance was at Hackney Wick (March 11), in a twelve mile race, with Howard of Brighton, who gave in at seven miles. There were about 7000 persons present on Monday afternoon, and a large sum of money changed hands on the result, at 7 to 4 on Deerfoot. The course being an exact quarter of a mile, it had to be traversed sixteen times to complete the distance. At half-past four o'clock the competitors made their appearance on the ground, Deerfoot being attended by Mills, and Jackson by Jones. At the word "off" they bounded away at a good pace, Deerfoot with a slight lead, which he never lost, although at the end of the sixth lap, or one mile and a half, Jackson made an effort, and succeeded in getting alongside of his opponent, but he did not continue in that position long, for the Indian almost immediately shot ahead again, and at the end of the thirteenth lap, or three miles and a quarter, position long, for the Indian aimost immediately shot ahead again, and at the end of the thirteenth lap, or three miles and a quarter, Jackson was compelled to give in, leaving Deerfoot to finish the distance at his leisure, which he did at a diminished pace, completing the four miles in 21 min.  $1\frac{5}{4}$  sec. At the end of the third mile, immediately before Jackson gave up the race, there were  $5\frac{1}{4}$  secs. between the men.

between the men.

Deerfoot has several other matches arranged, one of which is with Jem Mace, the pugilist champion, who has challenged the Indian to a race of ten miles. He is also matched to swim Beckwith half a mile, the Indian to receive a quarter of a minute's start.

#### CONCERTS.

THE musical year in London does not now consist of two seasons merely, but includes a series of chronic attacks. One of the severest of these has just begun. The Titiens and Giuglini fever broke out afresh last Saturday, and continues, with other symptoms. The Monday Popular Concerts are about to start anew; so is the English Opera at Covent Garden; and the performance of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, with Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss "to the fore," will stamp next week as a bright spot in the said musical year.

Opera at Covent Garden; and the performance of "Elijah" at Exeter Hall, with Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss "to the fore," will stamp next week as a bright spot in the said musical year.

The Saturday Concert at the Crystal Palace was, oldly enough, divided between selections from "Don Giovanni" and "Martha." The proverb which decides comparisons to be odious is not in point here, inasmuch as no comparison can possibly be made in the case. If ever the two halves of a musical entertainment were two halves, distinct and separate, this was the case on Saturday. Mozart's chef d'œuvre was considerately placed first Mdlle. Titiens was in very good voice—she is seldom in bad—and sang "Non mi dir" as finely as ever. This magnificent aria, we may remind our readers, was added by the composer after his opera had been placed on the stage and had obtained a sure footing there—That it greatly enriched and improved the work in that portion where it occurs nobody affects to doubt; and yet, somehow, "Non mi dir" had for many years been omitted in the performance, when Mdlle Titiens undertook to restore it to its deserved place in the grandest opera ever written. Sig. Giuglini sang the melodious "Il mio tesoro" deliciously. Mdme. Caradori and Sig. Bossi, the young basso, assisted in this concert. The former sang, with more strength than grace of expression, the well-known "Batti, batti;" and much dramatic promise was afforded by the latter's part in the duet "La ci darem." He also gave indications of a vigorous style in his rendering of the jovial "beer-song" from M. Flotow's agreeable mélange of the airs of all nations. That Mdlle. Titiens sang well "The Last Rose of Summer," and Signor Giuglini the die-away ditty, "Mappari," need scarcely be recorded. A selection from "Martha" includes them as a matter of course, and they would be sung by nobody but Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini, except in the unavoidable absence of those gifted artists.

A one night's performance of "Il Trovatore" at

artists.

A one night's performance of "Il Trovatore" at the Lyceum this evening (Saturday) will bring together the same four vocalists whom we have just mentioned; and meanwhile they have furnished the attraction of a shilling day at the Crystal Palace during the past

whom we have just mentioned; and meanwhile they have furnished the attraction of a shilling day at the Crystal Palace during the past week.

The prospect of a brilliant season at Covent Garden appears in the programme which Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison have laid before the public. Since they first joined in the hazardous enterprise of an English Opera at the Lyceum, fortune stood bravely by their side until last year, when, it is said, they kept the theatre open at a nightly loss, determined to carry out their engagement with the public. The career of the Pyne and Harrison company is, on the whole, one of the most cheering facts in modern musical annals. It is creditable alike to them and to the great body of their supporters. There has been some cavilling as to the title "English Opera," but it is just as allowable a title as that of "Italian Opera," which includes German and French compositions. Indeed, as the Pyne and Harrison management has been able to feel its way, it has given proofs of a real and earnest purpose in the original choice of that title "English Opera." To have produced six national compositions is surely no mean apology for the assumption of a national name. It is now more than ever apparent that a fixed intention to foster the musical art of their own country is at the bottom of the Pyne and Harrison undertaking. The new season is to open on Monday with Mr. Howard Glover's opera of "Ruy Blas," which was to have been brought out last winter, but was postponed for very pardonable reasons, and most likely with beneficial results. The life-buoy of the sinking venture last season was "Le Domino Noir," and it would have been extended to have abandoned this one sure mainstay at such a time for a distant and uncertain support. "Ruy Blas " was therefore wisely deferred. As we have intimated, the work is more likely to have gained than lost by delay. The ground plan of Mr. Glover's opera is the play by Victor Hugo, in which the gifted M. Fechter made his appearance in England. The rehearsals have, we

Some of the airs are very striking, especially a tenor song, which will incite many a drawing-room vocalist to try conclusions with Mr. Harrison. But we leave our readers to the enjoyment of discovering for themselves what kind of opera Mr. Howard Glover has written for the English company at Covent Garden. The list of promised operas to follow "Ruy Blas" includes no less than seven native productions, all new to the public. There is to be another ambitious work by Mr. Balfe, whose music is assisted by the graceful pen of Mr. J. V. Bridgeman, the theme referring to a tolerably well-worked period, indicated by the title, "The Puritan's Daughter." The list service rendered to Mr. Balte by Mr. Bridgeman will be performed for Mr. Vincent Wallace by Mr. J. R. Planché. Mr Wallace's opera has not yet been publicly named Mr. Macfarren will follow up his success in the matter of "Robin Hood." with a new work, the libretto of which is to be supplied by Mr. Oxenford. This gentleman, in conjunction with Mr. Dion Boucicault, is also at work on the plot of an opera to be composed by Mr. Benedict (whom, as a naturalised Englishman, we have included in our catalogue of native composers), the subject being that of the thrilling drama which has communicated a "blaze of triumph" at the Adelphi, from the inside to the outside of that establishment, causing "The Colleen Bawn," in other words, to break out in a street illumination. Mr. Boucicault will be prepared to relinquish his part of Miles na-Coppaleen by the time Mr. Benedict's opera is ready to follow in the wake of that greatest of Adelphi successes. An operetta by Mr. George Linley called "The Toymaker," and very probably adapted to the same story as that of the French opera, "La Poupée de Nuremberg," is announced for the second night of the season; and another operetta, the music by Mr. Frederick Clay, and the words by Mr. Tom Taylor, will follow in course of time. A third operetta, the librettist only of which is named, leaving the composer to be the subject of pleasing s

produced in the forthcoming season at Covent Garden; in addition to which M. Gounod's "Faust," in an English garb, fitted by Mr. Chorley, is promised us.

The band and chorus, under Mr. Alfred Mellon's direction, will be as strong and efficient as ever. Mr. Leigh Murray has been engaged to fill the post of stage manager, while Mr. Edward Murray retains the acting management in his hands. There is to be a ballet, under the experienced direction of Mr. W. H. Payne. In short, nothing has been omitted to ensure public favour for the new campaign at Covent Garden.

MOVEMENT.

On Thursday se'nnight the Winslow and Buckingham Corps of Volunteers proceeded to Claydon House, the residence of Sir H-Verney, M.P., who had invited them to partake of his hospitality. In the course of the evening Sir Harry read the two following letters from Miss Nightingale:—

Vorney, M.P., who had invited them to partake of his hospitality. In the course of the evening Sir Harry read the two following letters from Miss Nightingale:—

HAMPSTRAD, Oct. 8.

My dear Sir Harry,—I like to hear of your volunteers. I wish I could be with you. But my heart is with you all. At the beginning of this year we had 150,000 volunteers—and already we hear, from the best military authorities, that they are capable of mancurving and executing movements with regular troops. To one who knows the stuff of which the Anglo-Saxon is made (no man knows him better than I do) this is not surprising. These volunteers are of the same race with that handful of men who defended their trenches at Sebastopol—as the Greeks held the position of Thermopylae—and who when dying of slow torture in hospital drew their blankets over their heads, and died without a word, like the heroes of old. Thank God, our volunteers have not to undergo these slow agonies in the defence of their country. But I for one (and I speak notwithstanding an experience of the horrors of war which no man has had) was not at all sorry to see the spirit of war brought home to our people's lives in the glorious rising of the volunteers. A country needs retempering some mes. England, from her grand mercantile and commercial successes, has been called sordid; God knows she is not. The simple courage, the enduring patience, the good sense, the strength to suffer in silence—what nation shows more of this in war than is shown by her commonest soldier? I have seen men dying of dysentery, but scorning to report themselves sick lest they should thereby throw more labour on their courage, the enduring patience, the good sense, the strength to suffer in silence—what nation shows more of this in war than is shown by the roommonest soldier? I have seen men dying of dysentery, but scorning to report themselves sick lest they should thereby throw more labour on their courage, the enduring his country, or the single of the dysentery of the strength of the surface of

years this very month, without the intermission of one single waking hour.

Oct. 9.

I should have thought it a presumption to write to the volunteers if not desired by you. My point, if there was one, was to tell them that one who has seen more than any man what a horrible thing war is, yet feels more than any man that the military spirit in a good cause, "that of one's country," is the finest leaven which exists for the national spirit. I have known intimately the Sardinian soldier, the French soldier, the British soldier. The Sardinian was much better appointed than we were. The French were both more numerous and more accustomed to war than we were, yet I have no hesitation in saying that we had the better military spirit, the true volunteer spirit to endure hardship for our country's sake. I remember a sergeant who, on picket—the rest of the picke killed and himself battered about the head—stumbled back to camp, and on his way picked up a wounded man and brought him in on his shoulders to the lines, when he fell down insensible. When, after many hours, he recovered his senses—I believe, after trepanning—his first words were to ask after his comrade, "Is he alive?" "Comrade, indeed! yes, he's alive—tis the General." At that moment the General, though badly wounded, appeared at the bedside. "Oh, General, it's you, is it, I brought in? I'm so glad. I didn't know your Honour; but, hang it, if I'd known it was you, I'd have saved you all the same." This is the true soldier's spirit. Lastly, I would impress on the volunteers the necessity of drill, practice, exercise, and brigade movements. Garibald's volunteers did excellently in guerrilla movements; they failed before a fourth-rate regular army. We trust that our volunteers will never know what real war is; but they must make themselves a reputation to be feared by the enemy, in order not to see that enemy ever at their own hearthstones.

The Reviews a reputation to be feared by the enemy, in order not to see that enemy ever at their own hearthstones.

The Bechire, a new bi-weekly newspaper, to be conducted by Mr. George Potter, and devoted to the advocacy of the interests of labour and a full reform in Parliament, is published for the first time to-day.

#### FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF ECLINTON AND WINTON.

On Friday, the 11th inst , the mortal remains of the late Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winton, K.T., were interred with great solemnity in the family burial vault under Kilwinning Church.

As the sad procession moved with slow and measured pace from As the sad procession moved with slow and measured pace from Eglinton Castle at towards Kilwinning, the spectators could not but remember that that road was, not long ago, loud with cheers of "Welcome home!" when the Earl and the young Countess came from Ireland. Again, nine months ago, it was the witness of a procession similar to the one which occurred on Friday, when the widowed husband followed the body of his second Countess to the town.

tomb.

As the procession passed along, the people lined each side of the street in great numbers, having poured in from all the surrounding country. They were mostly attired in mourning, and were profoundly respectful in their demeanour. As the hearse and the Earl's empty carriage passed, almost every head was bared. All the shops were shut, business being entirely suspended the whole day in Kilwinning, and but for the extraordinary concourse the town would have been as quiet as a Sabbath day. The neighbouring towns of Ayr, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Irvine also partially suspended husiness.

Ayr, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, and Irvine also partially suspended business.

The church was draped in black. The coffin was carried "shoulder high" by eight men through the arch of the Masonic Hall to the church, and placed in front of the pulpit over the vault. The pallbearers were the Earl of Eglinton and Winton, the Hon. Scton Montolieu Montgomerie, the Hon. George Arnulph Montgomerie, Lord Rendlesham, the Hon. W. H. J. North, Viscount Ingestre, the Hon. Mr. Vernon, the Earl of Essex, Mr. Charles Newcomen; Mr. Hugh Montgomerie, of Bourtree-hill; Mr. Patrick Boyle, of Shewalton; and Mr. A. Hamilton, of Sundrum.

The upper compartment of the lid bore the coronet, placed over a brass plate in the centre, bearing the following inscription:—"The Right Honourable Archibald William, thirteenth Earl of Eglinton and Winton, K.T., died Oct. 4, 1861, aged 49."

The procession was met at the entrance to the churchyard by the Right Rev. Bishop Wilson, of Glasgow and Ayr, who commenced the impressive service of the Church of England, walking before the pallbearers into the church.

The coffin having been lowered into the vault, the large assembly retired from the church, the relations and friends of the deceased Earl returning in the carriages to Eglinton Castle.

#### SUICIDE OF VISCOUNT FORTH.

retired from the church, the relations and friends of the deceased Earl returning in the carriages to Egiinton Castle.

SUICIDE OF VISCOUNT FORTH.

The name of Viscount Forth has more than once been brought prominently before the public in an unenviable way. First, there were certain unpleasant statements regarding his conduct in the Crimea; then there were recent proceedings in the Divorce Court; and now there is the fact on the 8th instituted suicide. The unbappy went occurred at cliencester, on the 8th instituted suicide. The unbappy went occurred at cliencester, on the 8th instituted suicide. The unbappy went occurred at cliencester, on the 8th instituted suicide. The unbappy went occurred at cliencester, and the suicide of the

Lord Bacon's Books of Orders and Decrees.—The Record Office he made an acquisition of the highest historical moment—nothing less than the Books of Orders and Decrees in Chancery, and the Books of Reports of the Masters in Chancery for the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The series include the cases heard and decided by Lord Bacon; and in the contemporary papers—many of them signed by his hand and enriched withis observations—we for the first time read the true history of Laid Wharlon's case, of Lord Chifron's case, of John Wraynham's case; for the first time learn who Lady Wharlon's case, of John Wraynham's case; for the senting the sentenced withis son-in-law, the Earl of March, and what injurits provoked the foolithreats which caused the madman Wraynham to be sentenced to lose hears. The whole history of Bacon's reign as Lord Chancellor is written it these Books of Orders and Decrees.

LAW AND CRIME.

The man Cogan, convicted of the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat, in Drury-lane, was hanged on Monday morning last. The event drew forth an unusually large assemblage of the blackgardism of London, not on account of any interest attaching to the supposed crime, but, firstly, because executions are now becoming rare events; and, secondly, because the victim's throat had been previously cut, which added to the horrible anticipation. When a convict is sentenced to death, it appears now to be the rule for the directors of public opinion to begin to think over the matter, and to decide that the jury have been wrong in their views; whereupon, upon second thoughts, the authorities view the affair in the same light. So it was in Smethurst's case; so it would have been in Mullins's but for the fact that, even though not the actual slayer of Mrs. Emms, the fellow was evidently a fit and proper person to be hanged. So it would have been in Cogan's case had there not happened to be another man convicted of murder at the same time; and, while the noose was being loosened from the neck of Maloney, Cogan was hanged, protesting his innocence. The way in which the two cases contrast is highly curious. Here is Maloney, as we believe, guilty of the murder of his wife, but his prosecution would break down on the medical evidence, which declares, almost in opposition to common sense, that his wife's death might have been suicide. But it is propped up by the evidence of a witness labouring under hallucination, and although convicted, Maloney is respited. The medical evidence, which might wrongly have absolved Maloney, wrongly convicted, found with his threet and found. wife's death might have been suicide. But it is propped up by the evidence of a witness labouring under hallucination, and although convicted, Maloney is respited. The medical evidence, which might wrongly have absolved Maloney, wrongly convicts Cogan. Cogan is found with his throat cut from left to right, and this wound is declared to be suicidal. Now, if two people stand opposite each other, it is true that neither, unless using the left hand, can inflict such a wound with force upon the other. But Cogan declares that he was lying at length upon the hearthrug when his wife wounded him as described. In this case the wound would be natural enough if he were lying on his left side, and his wife came upon him from behind. It does not require a surgeon to settle such a simple fact as this, and yet it is one of a kind over which scientific and well meaning men continually blunder. Cogan died denying his crime.' We are not disposed to attach too great weight to this fact. Others, such as Palmer and Rush, have died refusing to confess. But these men did not from first to last give one coherent, rational, and probable explanation of the facts alleged against them. This Cogan has done; and now, nothing would be easier, were the exercise profitable, than to go through the whole of the evidence against him, and show the fallacy of a conviction thereon. But it is now too late. The "roughs" of London, the outpourings of the vilest dens of the worst localities of the metropolis, have enjoyed the gratious exhibition so kindly provided for their excitement. The eve of the execution (Sunday night, be it remembered) was the time of meeting for an immense crowd, who diverted themselves during the night with a sort of monster promenade vocal concert, in which the popular airs of "In the Strand," and "Old Bob Ridley, oh!" were chorused with unusual power and effect. The policy of hanging murderers for the edification of gangs of black-guards has long been questioned, but it is a strong argument against capital punishment when we s argument against capital punishment when we see the facility with which a man may be executed for having been nearly murdered. Old Butler was assuredly right when he said—

the facility with which a man may be executed for having been nearly murdered. Old Butler was assuredly right when he said—

For Justice, while she winks at crimes, Stumbles on innocence sometimes.

Mr. Arnold, the magistrate of the Westminster Police Court, has in the case of Maloney (which we have already recorded) examined certain witnesses whose testimony was alleged to be sufficient to prove perjury against Saunders, who swore he saw Maloney kill his wife. All these witnesses had previously sworn on affidavit that they had not seen Saunders in the court at the time of the murder, and that they must have seen him had he been there. One was the convict's sister; another was under bail for threatening a witness for the prosecution; another swore that she had not seen Maloney come home, having on affidavit previously sworn that she had; a fourth contradicted himself in like manner upon the same point; the fifth declared that other people might have been on the spot, but not Saunders—"she could not say who were there." In fact, the attempt at negative evidence completely failed. The magistrate therefore declined to grant the application for process against Saunders for perjury. Thus we see that five witnesses may give positive evidence of an assertion, and yet fail on strict examination. Our own view as to Saunders' evidence being the effect of some mental hallucination, remains, nevertheless, unaltered. In fact, this proof of the facility with which so many witnesses may be led into error rather tends to strengthen the probability of an error having been committed by a single one. We hear, moreover, that the mental condition of Saunders is not such as to warrant implicit reliance on his evidence. Maloney is respited, not for a term, but during her Majesty's pleasure; and, Mr. Arnold says, "We all know what that means."

SURREY QUARTER SESSIONS.

THE DISTRESSED CLERGYMAN AGAIN. — John Elliott findiow, aged fifty-two, a careworn, dissipated-looking ninder the Vagrant Act, to be dealt with as an incorrigible ogue and vagabond.

under the Vagrant Act, to be dealt with as an incorrigible rogue and vagabond.

Hewitt, of the Mendicity Society, stated that for twenty years he had known the defendant to get his living by begging-letters and impositions of every kind. In June, 1855, he was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, and he had been convicted of begging and other offences, and committed to prison a great number of times; in fact, he subsisted entirely by defrauding and imposing upon the public. The defendant addressed the Court at some length, and said that he attributed his present unfortunate position entirely to the bodily affliction he had suffered, having been several times deprived of his sight for a considerable period. His reason had also, he said, been dethroned, lunatic asylum, Hoxton.

The Chairman said there could be no doubt the factoring that the defendant had been dethroned.

The Chairman said there could be no doubt that the defendant had been carrying on a regular system of imfendant had been carrying on a regular system of im-sition, and the Mendicity Society had done a great al of good by bringing him to justice. He already appeared to have undergone a great number of short periods of imprisonment, which did not seem to have had any effect upon him; and the sentence upon him would now be, that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months.

Mr. Train's Tranways. — The grand jury have returned a true bill against Mr. Train, the projector of the street tramways, and twelve members of the vestry of Lambeth parish, for a nuisance in obstructing the Kennington-road and the Westminster-bridge-road, by placing the tramway upon these roads, and thereby preventing the public from passing along them.

placing the tramway upon these roads, and thereby preventing the public from passing along them.

POLICE.

SKITTLE-SHARPERS CAUGHT BY A FLAT.— Charles Meadows, Henry Field, and Henry Moore, were charged with conspiring to defraud Baron Freiderick-z, an officer in the Emperor of Russia's service, of £17 in money and a gold watch and chain. Mr. Vaughan, solicitor, appeared for the prisoners.

Baron Freidericksz said—As I was walking in the Strand in the afternoon I was accosted by Meadows. He asked me if I was a foreigner, and on my telling him that I was, he invited me to go to Drury-lane and the refreshment-room opposite the theatre. Some ginger beer was called for, when another man, not now in cu-tody, came in. This other man said he had shot from a rile, and out of twenty shots he struck the centre eighteen times. Meadows contradicted him, when what appeared an altercation ensued, ending in the two making a bet, Meadows betting that the other man could not get the number of twenty, and making me the referee. We then went to Cambridge-terrace, where it was decided that the bet should be for cigars and wine. We went into a house and down some steps, which could not have been used for a shooting or rife gallery, as it was not more than eighteen paces. On getting into this place we saw Field, who said that there had been shooting there a week or so ago, but for some reason or other they had left it off and made it for skittles. The man who is not here said he had never played at skittles, and refused to play. We then made bets. They all played not well at first, but afterwards very well. One man pretended to back me, and we always lost. After I had lost about £17 he proposed that I should play for £20. I said I had no more money, when they offered and lent me that amount on my gold watch. After this it was agreed amongst us, on oath, that we should not speak of whathad transpired. We also agreed to meet on the next day at twelve o'clock and play for £20. I said I had no more money, when they offered and lent me t

wine with them.

Mr. Beadon remanded them for a week, saying that he should send them for trial, and refused to take bail.

"KLEPTOMANIA."—Two well-dressed young women, who gave the names Susan Long and Hannah Murray, were brought up on remand, charged with stealing six books from Mr. Carter, 414, Strand, and also with having in their possession another book, supposed to have been stellan.

who gave the names Susan Long and Hannah Murray, were brought up on remand, charged with stealing six books from Mr. Carter, iti, Strand, and also with having in their possession another book, supposed to have been stolen.

The prisoners entered the shop of Mr. Carter on the afternoon of the 10th inst., at about five o,clock, and Long asked to see some prize books. Mr. Bass, the foreman, showed some, and they selected about £3 worth, which they ordered to be sent to 10, Southampton-row, giving the name Delatorre. After they had left the shop Mr. Bass missed a book. He then went to look for the prisoners, and found them. He told them they must return to the shop, as Mr. Carter wanted to speak to them. They went back with him, and on the way they begged him to let them go, saying they would never do it again. On arriving at the shop, Murray produced from a large black bag she was carrying a book, which was his property, but not the one he had missed. He called in a constable, who searched the bag, and found in itsix more books. One of these was the one originally missed by Mr. Bass; four more were found to be his property. The remaining book was suspected to belong to Mr. Lacey, of 433, Strand. The prisoners were brought before the magistrate on the 11th of October, when they were remanded. The addresses they gave were found to be false. No person named Delatorre was found at 10, Southampton-row.

Mr. Humphreys, who appeared for the defence, said—Sir,—I appear for the defendants in this painful case, really one of the most painful cases I have ever known. These young ladies, for they really are ladies, are the daughters of a gentleman of position, whose name has not been divulged, and I do not think it is requisite to the ends of justice. This is one of those very extraordinary cases which sometimes come before courts of justice, where persons who have no necessity to do what they have done, who had money at their disposal, and everything that they could require, seem subject to what has been characterised as kel

will have an opportunity of presenting that defence at the sessions.

Mr. Humphreys—No doubt, Sir. I may state that I have seen the father of the young ladies—a gentleman in a much higher position than any persons in this court—

Mr. Henry—That is no excuse.

Mr. Humphreys—No excuse, certainly; but this will brand the family with a fearful stigma. The only question, Sir, is whether you could deal with it.

Mr. Henry—Certainly not. I can make no distinction because persons are alleged to be in a high position of life. I shall commit them to take their trial.

They were accordingly committed upon two charges.

The Migration of Plate-Baskets Explained.—John Taylor and Samuel Collins, who have been in custody since the 4th inst., on various charges of expert plate robberies, were again placed at the bar.

Mr. Wonter attended for the prisoners.

Henry Kemp, 201 H, deposed that for many weeks he had been in the habit of seeing the prisoner Collins leave a street in Whitechapel, with a light pony and chaise, in which was also a boy, with two baskets, containing a small quantity of hay or straw. When they returned in

the evening or at night the baskets were in the same state. He knew Collins to be the associate of the most notorious thieves in the eastern part of London, and had frequently seen Taylor in his company, as well as on the morning of their apprehension.

The first charge entered on against the prisoners was that of stealing several articles of plate from the residence of a gentleman named Caton, of Norwood, on the slist of August last. Evidence was given of Collins walking up to the front of the house, putting his head in at the dining-room window and walking away, soon after which several articles of plate were missing. In this case the evidence was quite clear as respected both the prisoners, and they were fully committed for trial on it.

The next charge was that of stealing a basket of plate of the value of £30 from the residence of Mr. Leach, a gentleman residing at Oak Park, Hampstead, on Sept. 21. In this case the prisoners were sworn to as being in Oak Park, and the day of the robbery, Taylor driving a ponycart, and proceeding towards Mr. Leach's house, and Collins on foot, with a basket similar to those carried by butchers or greengrocers. Before following his companion he opened the gate leading to Miss Nightingale's house, and proceeded up to the front, but that lady's butler having made his appearance, he asked if he had any wine bottles for sale. The butler told him there were none, and he then proceeded after Taylor to the house of Mr. Leach. He was then heard to call out, "Cook, is there anything wanted?" and soon after both prisoners were seen to drive away as fast as the pony could trot. In a short time the plate-basket and its contents were missing.

The third charge was that of stealing a plate-basket from the residence of Mr. Ackrayd on the morning of

In a short time the plate-basket and its contents were missing.

The third charge was that of stealing a plate-basket from the residence of Mr. Ackroyd, on the morning of the 28th of last month; and the fourth, of stealing everal articles of plate from the breakfast-table of Mr. Moss, a gentleman residing in Newington-green, Kennington, on the morning of the 2nd of August last.

Mr. Elliott was of opinion that the three cases in Surrey were sufficiently established to send the prisoners for trial at the ensuing Surrey Sessions. He suggested that the Hampstead case, in the absence of the prosecutor, should stand over to await the result of those in Surrey.

The prisoners, whose conduct, as before, was most insolent, were then committed on the three Surrey charges.

#### BATCH OF "RESPECTABLE" SWINDLERS.

A BATCH OF "RESPECTABLE" SWINDLERS.

A curious case of swindling has just been investigated in France, in which the parties implicated moved in what are called "respectable" circles. The story is thus told in the Paris correspondence of a contemporary:— Mdme. Nigon de Berty, née Labueil, a lady of good famity, and the wife of a director in the Ministry of Public Instruction and Worship; M. Bérard, a chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and also a chévalier d'industrie; Mdme. Chauffler, a lady who ran away from her husband to live with Bérard, and aided him to plunder her mother; and a certain M. Guy, better known in Europe by his dark and assumed name of Countd'Hombres, were accused of obtaining, by various false pretences and fraud, large sums of money from a great many credulous persons, among whom were priests and women. The three first-named traversers appeared at the bar to take their trial, but the shadowy Count, by name Hombres, was non est, and the judgment below mentioned was pronounced against him "by default." The leading point of the case, the ramifications of which are not worth dwelling upon, is, that Mdme. Nigon de Berty, knowing Bérard to be a penniless adventurer, introduced him into good society as a man of wealth, and the owner of vast coal-mines in Wales, shares in which it was represented would yield 10, 20, and 30 per cent profit, and that in consequence of these representations large sums of money had been obtained by the sale of shares in this fictitious black-diamond mine. Bérard, with an affectation of scrupulous honesty, insisted that he never promised more than 10 per cent, but it was clearly shown that his patroness held out the bait of the higher figures. The perpetration of the frauds was greatly favoured by the actual appearance at the quay on the Seine, opposite the Louvre, of three vessels laden with coal, which was palmed off spon shareholders as the produce of M. Bérard's mines. In the course of the trial. One of the victims of the rish of the part of the fashionable Church of of his parishioners, the said Mdme. Pigeon, a most pious lady, was in embarrassed circumstances, and that it would be a work agreeable to God to lend her 5000f., he (M. Jalabert) being responsible for the repayment, and putting his name to bills which were to be given. The 5000f, were paid down in pursuance of this ghostly advice, and Jalsbert did put his name to a bill of 1500f, (which with great difficulty he was ultimately made to repay), but he sturdily refused to sign bills for the remainder, and the deaf lady lost the money. Her simplicity in this matter marked her out as a fit object for the rapacity of Bérard and his accomplices. M. Dupont de Bussac defended Mdme. Nigon de Berty, and made an unsuccessful attempt to show that she was not in her right mind. The Court found all the accused guilty, and condemned Bérard to five years' imprisonment, Mdme. de Berty to two years, Mdme. Chauffier to one year, and each of the three besides to 50f, fine. On Guy, who had previously been condemned for swindling, the sentence was five years' imprisonment, 3000f, fine, and ten years' surveillance of the police. It is a remarkable fact that all the witnesses who had been done out of their money by Bérard did their utmost to get him acquitted, and declared that they still had the greatest confidence in him. He is a man of fascinating manners, and is celebrated as a favourite with the ladies.

# LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.
BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED, -E. W. CANNON, Croydon, as

tioneer.

BANKRUPTS.—I. N. Davis, Brentford, distiller.—W. H. CULVERROUSE, Bunhill row, joiner.—W. Mercer, Ressett, brewer.—W. Bord,
Bristol, victualier.—R. Wade, Devonshire-terrace, Notting-hill,
grocer.—G. F. Raucet, Huggin-lane, Wood-street, City, warehouseman.—F. Judd, Charing-cross, tabacconist.—W. H. CBILD, Brighten,
buttler.

builder
SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. Maclaren, Strathpeffer, by
Dingwall, innkeeper.—C. Handmeat, Glagow, india ubber merchant.
—T. M. Maclay, Carpoo, farmer.—Allan, Flazer, and Co., Glasgow,
ironfounders.—J. Carrellell, Rothessy, spirit dealer.—A. Paterson,
Glasgow, smith.

TUEBDAY, OCT. 15.

BANKRUFTS—W. Hisst, Golear, Huddersheld, Yerkebire, we len manufacturer.—F. Okmown, Liecester, cattle jobber.—G. Rauch, Huggin-lane, Woodstreet, City, Carlon, Michael and Holland, Michael and Holland, Michael and Holland, Hissin ham, wholesale and retail freuds W. Lauch, Tunstail, Stain ham, wholesale and retail freuds W. Lauch, Tunstail, Stain ham, wholesale and retail freuds W. Lauch, Tunstail, Stain ham, wholesale and retail freuds F. R. Parringe and H. Edwards, King's Lyrn, Norfold, attorney and solicitors—R Buss, Mornada, and Lewisham, Kent, h-ue and estagent and surveyor—J. Mason, Ware, Herford, maitster Eusen Ely, Cambridgeshire, builder and hatter—C. T. Isona late of Tower royal, City, now of Glonceter-street, Pinlico, mercha and commission agent.—J. Ulmank, Great Russell-street, Bloom bury, and Walbrook. City, merchant—W. Currs, late of Gre Berkhunpstead Hertfordshire, Tag and wooilen cutter; but now Sar-att, Hertfordshire,—T. P. Haskert, Newman's row, Lincoln inn-fields,—E, Jankins, Stroud, Gloucestershire, outfutter.

#### MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

IN order to meet the present money crisis, the directors of the ank of France have unde arrangements for a loan of two millions ering in this country for three months and have continued to all stock on the Paris Boure. In order to show the extect of the rain of buildon we may observe that last month the bank lost

is of France country for the figure of the f

etersburg se continued sale of Rentes on the Paris Bourse has rendered ey scarce there, and induced the hol-lers of capital to decline all unces under 51 to 6 per cert. At Hamburg money is now worth at cent.

money scarce there, and induced the holders of capital to decline all drances under 5½ to 6 per cert. At Hamburg money is now worth a draw and the second of the control of

Six per Cents, 105k.

The Miscellaneous market has ruled mactive. Canada Land share have sold at 10; Oriental Iuland Steam, 5\frac{3}{2} \text{ Iondon General Omnibus, 1\frac{3}{2} \text{ Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 4; East and West India Docks, 122; Regent's Canal, 21\frac{1}{2}; and Vauxhal Bridge, 13.

18
Owing to the settlement, the transactions for Money in Railway shares have been much restricted; for Time however, the dealing have been tolarably numerous, at enhanced quotations—viz, from [to 2] per cent.

#### METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

trade has continued firm. Town-made flour has advanced 4s., other kinds, is, per 280lb.
EBGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Es ex and Kent, red, new, 55s. to 6ls.; ditto, white, new, £8s. to 66s.; gitto, white, new, £8s. to 66s.; gitto, but 60s.; aditto, 32s. to 35s.; malting, new, 32s. to 42s.; rye, 36s. to 40s.; mait, 36s. to 68s.; feed cats. 18s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 26s. to 32s.; tick beans, 35s. to 36s; grey peus, 35s. to 47s.; white ditto, 32s. to 42s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 49s. to 55s.; country marks, 29s. to 42s.; town households, 42s to 46s. per 280lb.
UATILE.—Only limited supplies of fat stock have been cn offer this week. Generally speaking, the demand has rul dactive, at enhanced quotations. Beef from 2s. 10d to 4s. 10d; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; veni, 4s. to 5s.; pork. 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. to sink the offal.
NEWSATE AND LEADENHALL.—There has been more demand for meat, as follows: -Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; veni, 4s. to 5s. 2d. per 8lb. by the carcase.

The marketzenerally is firm, and prices are well supported

4a. 8d.; veal, 3a. 8d to 4a. 8d; pork, 4a to 5a. 2d. per 8lb. by the caronae.

Ta.—The market generally is firm, and prices are well supported The export of tea from China to date was 18,674,000lb.

EUGAR.—Although the stock is somewhat heavy for the time of year, the late improvement in the quotasions is freely paid by the grocers. Refined goods move of steadily, at 49. 6d per cwt. for Common brown lumps. Crushed and pieces are firm in price.

C PTER.—Ceylon parcels continue steady, and there is a fair business doing in other kinds, at full currencies.

Rice.—Price are rather higher, with a good consumptive demand, Proyr cras All kinds of butter have moved off heavily, on easier terms. Bason is again 2s per cwt lower with a dull finquiry. In other provisions very little is passing, at barely late rates.

S. 1. S. 1.

etersburg clean. The flax market is steady. Woot - English qualities are quite as dear as last week; but all ther kinds more off slowly. Corron - Prices still show a hardening tendency, and the market

other kinds made off slowly.

CATRIN.—Prices still show a hardening tendency, and the market is very 97m.

HOFS—New qualilies are in moderate request, at about stationary prizes—iz, from \$7 to £15 per cwt,; but all other kinds are very duil. The duty is called \$215,000.

POTATINS.—The supplies are moderately good, and the trade is steedy, at from \$5. to \$65 per ton.

OHS.—Linseed oil is firm, at 34. to 34; 3d, per cwt, on the spot, Rape is rather dearer. Other oils supp it late rates. American turpentine, 6% for spirits, and 18s. for rough

TALLOW.—There is more business doing in this article, and prices have an upward tendency. P. Y. C., on the spot, is selling at 5%, and off of all the year, 5 s 94, per cwt. Rough fat. is 8d per 8bs. The stock of tallow is now 35 560 asks, against 450,085 ditto at the corresponding period in 186, and 36 flow in 18.9.

Coals—Best house costs, 188, to 8s 6d; seconds, 18s. to 17s.

Coals—Best house costs, 188, to 8s 6d; seconds, 18s. to 17s. 6d. beton.

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